

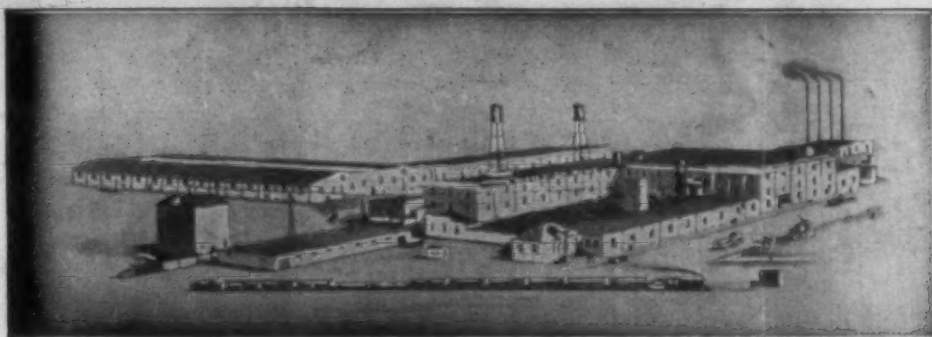
SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOLUME 24

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1923.

NUMBER 27

VICTOR MILL STARCH – The Weaver's Friend



It boils thin, penetrates the warps and carries the weight into cloth. It means good running work, satisfied help and one hundred per cent production.

We are in a position now to offer prompt shipments.

THE KEEVER STARCH COMPANY

COLUMBUS, OHIO

Southern Representatives:

James H. Maxwell, Greenville, S. C.

Claud B. Iler, Greenville, S. C.

D. H. Wallace, Greenville, S. C.

Looms Stopped for Shuttles

One serious cause of lost production in many Textile Mills is the enforced stopping of looms for the lack of Shuttles, Bobbins or other supplies, the stock of which has been allowed to run low or disappear before a new order is placed.

OUR PLAN FOR MONTHLY SHIPMENTS

Is the best kind of security against this loss of production and profits. It does not call for a binding contract, but is a form of placing orders that gives you every protection.

Let's Talk It Over. Our Salesman and Experts will explain the plan and its advantages.

DRAPER CORPORATION

Hopedale Massachusetts

Southern Office Atlanta Georgia

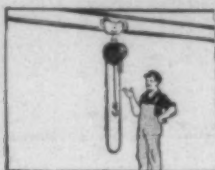
Copyright 1917 by Draper Corporation



Five Men and a Hand-Truck



equal



One Man and a Yale Spur-Gear Chain Block on a beam trolley.



AND the one man with the Yale equipment will perform the same work in the Safest Way, take up less working space, and do it quicker.

The Yale Spur-Gear Block is the *safest*, *speediest*, portable hand hoist.

"From Hook-to-Hook-a-Line-of-Steel"

The new Yale catalog shows you many ways to save money and increase production in your plant by using Yale Chain Blocks and Electric Hoists.

Let us send you your copy

Textile Mill Supply Co.



Textile Mill Supply Co.

INCORPORATED 1898
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

AGENTS FOR

Graton & Knight
Leather Belting

U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co.
Bobbins & Shuttles

DODGE
Hangers, Pulleys, Couplings

Card Clothing Reeds

WYANDOTTE

Concentrated Ash Textile Soda K. B. Special Ash Detergent

We Carry a Complete Stock and Can Make Immediate Shipmen

Everything In Mill and Factory Supplies

Twin and Domestic Heddles

Heddles are not a minor article to be picked up here and there. They are a vital part of your loom. Without them you could not weave. Twin wire and domestic heddles answer all weaving requirements. They are scientifically built. They are light in weight. Have no sharp edges to cause chafing, and on high count and sley work are superior to any other heddle. Send for samples of WASCO heddles.



L. S. Watson Mfg. Co.

HEDDLE FRAMES

WIRE HEDDLES

Leicester, Mass.

WHITIN MACHINE WORKS

ESTABLISHED 1831

TEXTILE MACHINERY

Manufacturers of the following machines:

COTTON MACHINERY

Opening	Drawing Frame
Conveying	Roving Frames
Distributing	Spinning Frames
Picking	Spoolers
Revolving Flat Cards	Twisters
Sliver Lap machines	Reels
Ribbon Lap Machines	Quillers
Combing Machines	

COTTON WASTE MACHINERY

COTTON AND WOOLEN SYSTEMS

Openers	Revolving Flat Cards
Pickers	Derby Doublers
Willows	Roving Frames
Card Feeds	Spinning Frames
Full Roller Card	Spoolers
Condensers	Twisters
Special Spinning Frames	

WOOLEN MACHINERY

Card Feeds	Condensers
Full Roller Cards	Wool Spinning Frames

WORSTED MACHINERY

Cone Roving Frames

MAIN OFFICE AND WORKS
WHITINSVILLE, MASS. U.S.A.
SOUTHERN OFFICE CHARLOTTE, N.C.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY, 29-31 S. CHURCH STREET, CHARLOTTE, N. C. SUBSCRIPTION \$2.00 PER YEAR. IN ADVANCE. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER MARCH 2, 1911 AT POSTOFFICE CHARLOTTE, N. C. UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS MAR. 3, 1879.

VOLUME 24

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1923.

NUMBER 27

Weavers' Meeting at Cleveland Springs

To those who were present at Cleveland Springs, Shelby, N. C., at 9 a. m. last Friday, it looked as if the meeting of the Weavers' Division of the Southern Textile Association was going to be a veritable frost, but within the next hour a stream of automobiles rolled in and when Chairman W. H. Gibson, Jr., called the meeting to order at 10 a. m., the registration showed 103 men present and the total attendance was probably about 125.

Mr. Gibson handled the meeting in his usual able manner, getting down to business at the start and persistently keeping the discussion from rambling wide of the subject.

The first discussion was relative to the minimum amount of waste that should be allowed back of the slashers. H. H. Boyd said one half pound per beam should be the maximum. L. L. Brown and W. H. Gibson, Jr., said five pounds per set.

Boyd asked if any reduction had been noted from using all beams from one warper.

J. V. McCombs had made such a test and had noted some reduction.

W. H. Gibson, Jr., thought that waste was due to the difference in length rather than to size of yarn.

J. V. McCombs thought variation was due to tension on slasher beams rather than variation in number.

He based his claims upon somewhat similar tests made on tire fabric yarns.

L. L. Brown said that with warpers set just the same, there was a variation in slasher waste from one day to another.

R. T. LeGrande said he had run beams from the same warper with only one quarter pound per beam difference in weight.

J. H. Bagwell was running 50s yarn and found his full section beams did not vary a half pound in weight.

Marshall Dilling had recently installed two double head ball warpers with individual counters on each head. Running two ball warpers from the same creel, his counters showed a variation in the lengths of warps of 40 yards or more. He tried metal rolls carefully sized but was unable to get the heads to produce the same length warps.

He believed that waste on slashers was due to friction on slasher beams.

J. A. Chapman, Jr., observed that the most waste was on the last beam.

L. L. Brown had heard the discussion at Asheville and the suggestion that the waste was due to the bearings for the slasher beams.

He went home and made observation and found that in 70 per cent

of the cases the last bottom beams ran out first. He put a little more weight on it to equalize the lifting force of the yarn that went around it and it then more nearly ran out with the others, reducing his waste 4 to 6 pounds to the cut.

W. H. Gibson, Jr., had heard of a special creel for back of slashers.

Marshall Dilling wanted to know if there was any way of determining the amount of friction in each beam.

Arleigh of Arabol Manufacturing Co., said he had seen a creel in which the yarn went down and ran over rollers instead of running over the other beams. The mill that had it claimed that the beams ran out more nearly together. There was an individual friction on each beam.

H. E. Runge had seen all beams raised to the same level with the result of reduced waste.

S. C. Thomas had seen such system in the North and it seemed to work well.

H. H. Boyd asked Arleigh if, in the system he described, the yarn from each beam went over a separate roller. Arleigh said the yarn from the back beam had to pass under all of the rollers.

Gibson showed some samples showing use of gum tape.

Thackston said that where warps

were left lying around for several weeks there was necessarily more waste.

J. V. McCombs carried 400 to 500 warps in stock and had a system of turning beams on end and sending them down a track.

Chairman Gibson also showed the use of three gum papers on warp beams to indicate where loom fixer should cut off warp.

J. V. McCombs said that such tapes reduced the warp waste over half.

Chairman Gibson asked for records on warp waste on loom beam and on tying-in machines.

C. R. Riddle gave figures of .47 of one per cent on run out of warps and .16 of one per cent on tying-in machines based upon total production of the mill.

Chairman Gibson had figures from one mill showing .15 back of slasher and .07 in front of slasher.

The question of ball bearings on slashers was discussed with a considerable degree of opinion.

J. A. Chapman, Jr., preferred the ordinary drive to the positive drive.

The question of regulators or controllers on slashers was discussed.

J. V. McCombs had made tests showing a 27 1-2 per cent saving in steam from the use of regulators on slasher cylinders. He made it a

(Continued on Page 6)



Meeting of Weavers' Division, Southern Textile Association, Cleveland Springs, N. C., August 24, 1923.

Responsibilities of Employer and Employee

In this discussion I propose to consider the mutual obligations and responsibilities of employers and workers from the standpoint of purely economic relationships. While such general topics as loyalty and justice must be considered, the following analysis of responsibilities of employers and employees is concerned principally with specifically economic relations.

In discussing an analysis of responsibilities and obligations it would appear to be desirable to consider for a moment the three fundamental factors involved in all economic relationships. These three basic factors are (1) natural resources, (2) men, and (3) artificial products.

The activities of men in producing artificial products, through labor expended in changing and adapting natural resources and producing therefrom artificial products are due to the fact that society, as organized, needs these artificial products in order to continue to exist as organized society. In order to produce things of economic value from natural resources, labor must be performed upon material. This necessary labor is of many different kinds and ranges all the way from work done by highly skilled work done by highly paid executives who manage and direct enterprises to common labor requiring a minimum of intelligence. Many varieties and grades of labor are required in making these products which society needs and uses, and every kind of labor performed is essential to society.

Every person who has a job which functions in producing things which society needs, from the natural resources available, or in rendering services required of him, is a factor in the economic life of the nation. Every person who has any legitimate place in doing the world's work is actually a worker, including, along with others, the highly paid executive and the owners and proprietors of business enterprises.

In all the complex relationships which exist due to the almost infinite varieties of labor performed by men in satisfying the economic needs of society by producing the needed articles of commerce from the natural resources of the country there seems to be one principle which should be universally applied. This principle is that each worker should receive a fair return for what he gives. Efforts to apply this principle and determine what rewards should go to a worker in return for his labor have shown conclusively that the task is not a simple one. The question as to what constitutes a fair wage or salary for any given line of work is exceedingly complex, and it is not likely to be satisfactorily settled in the immediate future. Under ideal conditions each and every worker would receive his just share of the wealth which he has helped to produce, while every job would be rated with

Address of Frank Cushman of the Federal Board of Vocational Education, Washington, D. C., delivered at recent Southern Industrial Conference on Human Relationships in Industry at Blue Ridge, N. C.

regard to the degree to which it functioned in serving society.

Theories are necessary and useful in comparing and evaluating specific cases, and the fact that a theory has not been fully realized and practiced does not necessarily mean that the theory itself is not sound.

Following the general idea of analyzing the responsibilities of employers and employees it would seem up in modern industry, without also considering the responsibilities and obligations of that great third party, the public. That the public has an interest as well as responsibilities and obligations concerning modern industrial life is generally accepted.

Turning back the leaves of industrial history to the first half of the 19th century one can learn of the abuses which grew out of the "laissez-faire" policy. Proceeding on the theory that the government should keep hands off and permit individuals to establish industries and employ labor without any regulation or dictation by the government, a condition was created which seemed to threaten the very existence of organized society. Labor was exploited without limit; child labor was practiced to a degree which would not be tolerated today in any civilized country; and women were employed for long hours at small pay under outrageous conditions. It did not take many years to demonstrate that it was socially unprofitable to permit such an industrial system to prevail in England, and from that date there has been an ever increasing tendency to regulate industry, so that the interests of society may be protected.

To say how far the regulation of industry should go in order that society may prosper and progress is a question to which no answer has thus far been found. There are those who believe that we now have too many laws regulating the conditions of employment and others who believe that the government should greatly extend its control over industry. Doubtless government regulations and standards lag far behind the practices of the most progressive employers, but serve to bring the laggards up to the standard toward which industry itself is striving. During this evolutionary process the problems of governmental control and interference are bound to be eternally with us, presenting new aspects from year to year as the structure of industry and government changes.

It has been pointed out that society, or the people as a whole, have an interest in industry. There are many angles to this interest and many ways in which the welfare of society, as a whole, is affected by industrial employment relationships. More specifically, society, for its own protection, has certain obligations relative to industrial life. Labor legislation has been enacted

covering the length of the working day, the protection of women and children from unsuitable employment, and controlling working conditions as to safety and sanitation. Laws dealing with such questions indicate a determination on the part of the general public, as consumer, to control industrial conditions wherever there are indications that existing conditions are socially unprofitable and are tending to lower the generally accepted standards of citizenship.

Another obligation of society which is demanding attention at the present time more especially in England and other European countries is the matter of continuous employment for those who want to work. A situation involving enforced idleness of persons who are anxious to work and in whose knowledge and skill society has made considerable investment, is full of danger to any state or nation. We shall all agree that under ideal conditions no person who is able and willing to work will be forced to remain idle. Enforced idleness is a social as well as an economic evil, which we are all interested to remedy. The remedy is made difficult by the character of our industrial activities. Many occupations are necessarily intermittent in character, having a dull period in the day, a dull season in the year, or an unprofitable year in a cycle. Many times in the past conditions of widespread involuntary unemployment have prevailed. Men who have wanted to work have been unable to find work, and employers who have wanted to provide employment have been unable to do so. Our last experience of this sort was as recent as 1920, when labor in this country was very generally thrown out of employment and employers were generally unable to provide for their employees. We have no reason to believe that such conditions will not recur in the future as they have in the past. Every cycle of industry embraces a period of acute unemployment, and we have discovered no way of preventing the regular succession of periods of prosperity and depression involving more or less acute crises characterized by the sudden development of unemployment. Society most certainly has an interest in such situations and responsibilities relative to unemployment which can not be ignored.

The fact, for example, that the federal government and each of the 48 state governments have enacted legislation providing for vocational education, is conclusive evidence that the public is coming to appreciate its interest in the effective training of workers. Because of this interest society has an obligation to provide opportunities for all citizens to secure a vocational as well as a general education. Vocational inefficiency on the part of a

majority of the citizens of any state or any nation would lead inevitably to economic ruin, moral deterioration and political corruption.

In discussing the obligations and responsibilities of employers the fact should be recognized that after all the question is primarily one of economic relations. I am not disposed to argue that every employer, or in fact that any employer should be a philanthropist, or to urge that the employer should give anything to employees, as a whole, without receiving some equivalent in return. Among the responsibilities and obligations of an employer I would mention the following:

1. To observe such laws as society has enacted and such standards of employment as society has set up.
2. To give every employe a square deal.
3. To determine those things which are economically advantageous, such: rates of pay, amount of work to be turned out, working conditions.
4. To make it possible for all employees to retain their job pride and to render honest service.

The employer, as such, cannot be required to be a philanthropist. Providing good working conditions, keeping working rooms and shops as clean as possible, providing clean and sanitary lavatories and locker rooms, providing guards for dangerous machinery, providing a hospital for sick or injured employees, and all similar activities which characterize a well managed industrial organization are not properly classified as philanthropic activities, but should be recognized as things which are economically advantageous. Seeing that employees are not overworked providing first aid and all similar activities that are found in a well organized industry are merely evidence of good management and are just as strictly business propositions as the turning out of the product.

Analyzing these activities a little further, it is a question whether the general manager of a corporation has any right to use the corporation's money for philanthropic purposes. In most cases he does not own the business himself but acts as a sort of trustee for a large body of stockholders. Everything that he does in the way of providing good working conditions and other things which are usually classified as welfare work must be justified on the ground that it is good business to provide for these things. In this connection it is interesting to note that most employees prefer to participate in so called welfare activities when it is frankly admitted that such activities are promoted for the plant as a matter of good business rather than as a matter of charity.

Another obligation which might be cited for the employer is his obligation to the public to produce honest goods at a fair price. Regardless of what the immediate profits may be for producing sham goods for public consumption, no

(Continued on Page 8)

HOUGHTON

WEALTH

An Advertisement by Chas. E. Carpenter

IT IS only a snob who would boast of his wealth.

When an individual or corporation has nothing more than its wealth to recommend it, it is sadly deficient.

We have no desire to boast of our wealth, for as the large corporations of today go, we are not wealthy and are not ashamed of it.

On the other hand, poverty is not much about which to boast.

It is not so much a case of morality as a case of necessity, when you have not the means with which to do as you would prefer.

When you have not sufficient wealth to do things as you would like you must do them as your poverty permits.

As an illustration a concern with the means and one without the means may be equally desirous to solve a certain problem as to the requirements of the textile trade, but the concern with the means is in a position to go ahead and engage the best possible talent to bring about the solution, while the concern without the means is not.

Wealth, meaning not only actual possession of wealth but credit as well, is the tally sheet or marker by which the success of every business organization is identified.

It is an error too commonly made, that we consult closely the credit and business responsibility of those to whom we sell in order to satisfy ourselves of their ability to carry out their contracts; but we seldom think of making even a superficial investigation as to the responsibility of the seller from whom we buy. We seem to satisfy ourselves with the thought that as we need not pay for the goods purchased until we have satisfied ourselves of their quality no such inquiry is necessary. In reality it is those from whom we buy rather than those to whom we sell who are in a position to impose upon us and an investigation of the

credit and standing of the seller is becoming more and more recognized.

Wealth is merely power to do. In our business it means power to do that which is necessary to learn what products are the best to produce and then obtain the plant and organization necessary for their production. It means doing these things right and not skimping them for the want of the necessary funds to do them right.

Some five years back there was some talk of a consolidation of the interests of E. F. Houghton & Co., with those of other manufacturers of somewhat similar lines. The experts, those fellows who knowing nothing whatsoever about our business, were called upon to examine and express opinion as to the economies which may be effected by such a consolidation, reported:

"A substantial economy may be effected by a modification of the present extravagant if not lavish expenditures in research work."

I was honored by being offered the position of President and General Manager of the proposed consolidation and in my letter commenting on the expert's report, I said:

"If I am to direct the affairs of the consolidation I am going to do so in accordance with my beliefs and training. I believe that liberal expenditures in research are not only an essential to the success of the business but a duty. That business will succeed the best which performs the best service and this is impossible without research."

No consolidation took place.

We were just as well satisfied.

When research ceases with E. F. Houghton & Co., it will be only during such temporary periods which may occur in which the wealth with which to carry on the research is not available. So long as we have the price, we shall continue to follow the policy which we have successfully followed for over a half-century.

E. F. HOUGHTON & COMPANY

Works: Philadelphia—Chicago

ATLANTA, GA.
8 Courtland St.
Phone Ivy 7540

GREENSBORO, N. C.
P. O. Box 81
Phone: 1990

GREENVILLE, S. C.
511 Masonic Temple
Phone 2316

ST. LOUIS, MO.
418 N. 3rd St.
Phone: Olive 3559

Allentown, Pa., Baltimore, Md., Boston, Mass., Buffalo, N. Y., Cincinnati, O., Cleveland, O., Davenport, Ia., Denver, Col., Detroit, Mich., Harrisburg, Pa., Hartford, Conn., Indianapolis, Ind., Kalamazoo, Mich., Los Angeles, Cal., Milwaukee, Wis., Newark, N. J., Pittsburgh, Pa., Portland, Me., Portland, Ore., San Francisco, Cal., Seattle, Wash., Syracuse, N. Y., England, Ireland, Scotland, France, New Zealand, Australia, Norway, Spain, Belgium, Japan.

Oils and Leathers for the Textile Industry



TO express strength, courage, physical perfection, efficiency, endurance, tenacity and faithfulness all in a single word, common practice has got us in the habit of using the word SPARTAN. And it is all because of an organization of thoroughbreds who adhered to certain fixed principles some 3000 years ago. This is the reason why Graton & Knight Manufacturing Company named a most extraordinary belt SPARTAN.

Spartan Leather Belt

clings to the job day and night under the most trying conditions because it is built for its work all the way from tannage. It has the quality to hold the most vital point in the power line. Its manufacture is governed by well defined laws. On drives that require Spartan courage in belting, G & K Spartan will prove its worth as did the Spartans of old.

Write for our booklet
"The Spartans"



The Graton & Knight Mfg. Co.

OAK LEATHER TANNERS, MAKERS OF LEATHER
BELTING AND OTHER LEATHER SPECIALTIES

Worcester, Mass, U. S. A.

Meeting of Weavers' Division. (Continued from page 3)

rule that slashers had to be heated 15 minutes in the morning before the running of warps was begun.

W. C. Rowland approved of regulators and said they improved the quality of the work.

J. A. Chapman, Jr., had controls in his size vats and liked them in connection with the circulating systems.

C. R. Riddle liked the controls in size vats. His maximum temperature had been 210 degrees.

E. A. Frank had controls on vats but took them off because the slasher tender depended upon them too much.

J. V. McCombs said his vat temperatures did not go below 208 or above 210 and that he had not cut off a soft warp in two years.

Clyde R. Riddle had a 640 foot steam pipe to slasher and had put on a steam trap with good results.

L. L. Brown had at one mill a steam pipe line that came over to the slasher and then down and he found that it caused excessive condensation.

E. A. Frank asked for the best method of running four or five different colors on slasher and preventing them from overlapping when charging colors.

Jenkins had obtained good results by creeling rows at the back of warpers and then moving the knots forward before creeling other rows.

J. A. Chapman, Jr., wanted to know if anybody had tried the use of distilled water in making the size.

J. V. McCombs had used treated water when the local water was hard.

Circulating systems were next discussed.

C. L. Chandler approved them. He had two storage kettles and two make up kettles.

Spread of yarn on slashers was discussed. Thackston said the faster the speed the better the warp provided there was sufficient drying.

L. L. Brown said slow speed was not as good as medium or fast speed.

E. A. Frank said speed depended upon size of yarn and number of ends and admitted that if he could get his steam low enough, slow speed might be good.

C. R. Riddle said that heavy yarns could not be run as fast as finer yarns.

L. L. Brown wanted to know if yarn was allowed to stay longer in size vat, would there be better penetration.

W. H. Gibson, Jr., raised the question of normal speed of slashers.

Meeting adjourned at 12:15 p. m. to meet again at 2 p. m.

The members did not take lunch together, but a large number dined at the Cleveland Springs Hotel.

Afternoon Session.

Chairman Gibson called the meeting to order at 2 o'clock and the room was soon filled.

The first subject was cover on cloth.

C. R. Riddle made a very interesting talk on the advantages of bringing your troubles to a meeting of this kind and expressed his will-

ingness to aid anyone who brought a question that he could answer.

He said that his problem was reedy cloth and he asked for the best method of eliminating same. He asked that those who answered leave out the question of raising the whip roll or breast beam, as he said he had tried both and besides that he wanted his cloth to have the same cover on both sides.

W. H. Gibson said the kind of loom and the kind of stop motion had much to do with reedy cloth.

C. J. Moss had single hank stop motions and had had no complaint on reedy cloth. He also said that looms with high sand roll made less reedy cloth.

Riddle said his stop motions had two threads per eye and that the cloth went direct to sand roll.

H. H. Boyd said high whip rolls would, under certain conditions, eliminate reed marks.

E. A. Franks said there were different ways of adjusting harness to prevent reedy work. He said that putting on board over which cloth passed before going to high sand roll help and that reeding in single dent would improve quality.

Riddle again said that they should not consider face of cloth as his goods had to be the same on both sides.

J. H. Bagwell said he had never been able to overcome reedy cloth except by adjusting sand roll or whip roll but said that tight harness might cause reedy effects and advised setting harness loose.

W. F. Davis said his method of getting rid of reedy cloth was to adjust sand roll and whip roll.

C. R. Riddle wanted to know if it made any difference whether the loom picked from head end or off end.

J. H. Bagwell said that in herringbone weaves one of the twills would be reedy while the other was alright.

Jenkins said that twist in yarn had a considerable effect upon reedy cloth.

Simpson said Riddle should try raising the drop wire stands even to the point of putting wooden block under them.

W. F. Davis said that he had put wooden blocks under the drop wire stands and eliminated reedy work.

T. F. Hoy said that while a cloth inspector in government service, he found the best goods were made by mills that had wooden blocks under the drop wire stands.

J. V. McCombs contended that the only way to entirely eliminate reedy marks was to use single dent.

W. C. Rowland described how he drew a line from whip roll to sand roll and set his harness from same and thereby got rid of reedy cloth.

The next subject was pick counters on looms.

E. M. Walter had on 150 pick counters with looms running night and day and liked them.

J. A. Chapman, Jr., had tried a small number for a few weeks and saw enough improvement in production to justify him in placing a larger order. He had not found that it paid very well to pay by the yarn when running night and day.

(Continued on Page 10)

THE FAFNIR BEARING COMPANY
NEW BRITAIN, CONN.



Distributor Service

BOSTON, MASS.
Lewis E. Tracy Co.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Charlotte Supply Co.

FALL RIVER MASS.
Wm. F. Harticon

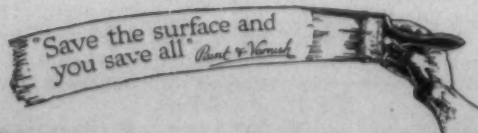
HOLYOKE, MASS.
J. Russell & Co.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
F. P. Van Hosen Co.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
Alexander Grant's Sons & Co.

UTICA, N. Y.
American Hard Wall Plaster Co.

WOONSOCKET, R. I.
Pinault & Choquette



The Fafnir Bearing Company
New Britain, Conn.

The Choice of Fafnir

THAT a concern whose products are designed to save power, oil and labor should practice the same kind of efficiency within its own plant was to be expected.

It is for this reason that the Fafnir Bearing Company, nationally-known makers of ball bearings, specified OJACO Mill White for the walls and ceilings of its great plant.

A speeding-up of production, lower lighting bills and the greatest possible degree of light reflection—these are some of the advantages gained as a direct result.

Upon request, the nearest distributor listed opposite will gladly explain why OJACO Mill White is an important factor in lighting effectiveness and economy.

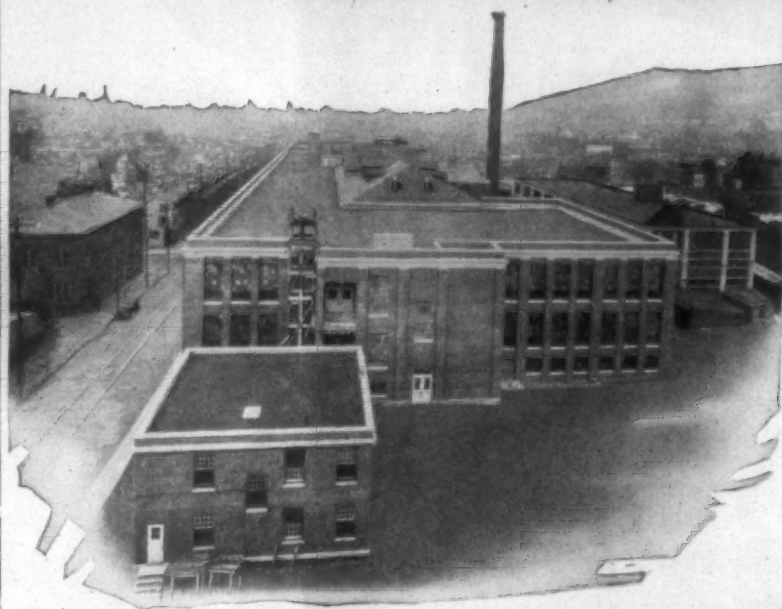
Oliver Johnson & Co., Inc.

Paint Makers since 1833

PROVIDENCE

SOLVED!

-the old plant re-made without a shut-down



Here was a mill that had completely outgrown itself. With the demand steadily growing, more production capacity was essential. Yet the company, if it was to continue giving service to its customers, could not afford to close down a single day.

Lockwood, Greene & Co. met the problem by entirely rehabilitating and modernizing the mill, installing a new power plant, new machinery and improving the old. The equipment in the picker room was increased and new pickers were equipped with individual motors. The spinning mill was enlarged with additional frames run by individual chain-driven motors. In the weaving mill, 160 Draper looms were added. These improvements were all made without any interruption of production.

In solving such problems, Lockwood, Greene & Co. have the great advantage of long experience as leaders in textile mill engineering. Hardly a situation arises that does not have its precedent in Lockwood, Greene experience.



BUILDING
WITH
FORESIGHT

Lockwood Greene service includes every phase of engineering and management from the planning of new mills to the operation of existing plants. Write for "Building with Foresight," which describes what Lockwood-Greene service has accomplished for others. Or better still, let us discuss with you your particular problems.

LOCKWOOD, GREENE & CO. ENGINEERS

EXECUTIVE OFFICES, 24 Federal Street, BOSTON

BOSTON ATLANTA CHICAGO NEW YORK
DETROIT CLEVELAND CHARLOTTE

Lockwood, Greene & Co. of Canada, Limited, Montreal
Compagnie Lockwood Greene, Paris, France

Responsibilities of Employers and Employees.

(Continued from Page 4)

business can be permanently successful except as it effectively serves the public by producing needed articles of real value. In proportion as these goods are not only what they seem to be, but in proportion as they are produced by the labor of fairly paid and justly treated employees is the industry which produces them a social asset rather than a liability.

In connection with the preceding statement it is well to bear in mind the fact that every employer is himself a consumer of the products of other industries. In other words, the product of one industrial enterprise may be used as the raw material for another manufacturing industry. In proportion as the first industry produces honest goods under suitable working conditions at a fair price is it possible for the second industry using this product to render adequate service to society. Society, including employer and employee alike, has to pay the bill for inefficient work, honest methods and fake or substitute imitation or real material incorporated into artificial products in order to make them look like something which they are not and intended to deceive the public.

Obligation to Treat Employee With Absolute Justice.

Even more important in the field of employment relations is the obligation of every employer to treat his employees with absolute justice, most valuable and active interest factor that can be utilized by any employer for the purpose of securing from his employees a desirable attitude toward their jobs. This term includes a very great deal of essence of good management so far as the human element in industry is concerned. Any employer who adheres to a policy of absolute justice in dealing with his employees or any employer who consistently applies the principle of a square deal for all parties concerned in any situation has no need to worry about the loyalty of his employees.

The type of loyalty which an employee will grant to an employer who treats him unfairly or unjustly or who consistently practices deception in his dealings with his men, is not worth very much. The best type of employee will continue to do his work up to a standard which he himself can approve, even though he is being dealt with an unjust manner by his employer. But certainly we ought not to impose upon the worker an obligation to do honest work for a dishonest employer. It is false to assume that under such conditions the man continues to do good work in a thorough way because of loyalty to his employer. He probably does it more because of his job pride and self respect. Regardless of how he may feel toward his employer and regardless of how anxious he may be to secure another job, he takes enough pride in the particular line of work in which he may be skilled to continue to do first class work wherever he may be. If loyalty enters into such a situation it is probably loyalty to his ideals and to

certain ideas rather than loyalty to his employer. We respect and honor such a worker, but we cannot justify the personal sacrifice which such conditions require of him.

To sum up the responsibilities and obligations of an employer, it may be stated that the two greatest obligations of any employer of labor are: First, to deal with employees so far as is humanly possible in an absolutely just and fair manner, and second, to maintain such conditions and relationships as will permit workers to maintain their self respect and pride in their jobs. So far as human relations are concerned all other responsibilities and obligations of the employer are of secondary importance.

Thus far, we have discussed the obligations and responsibilities of society and of the employer of labor. It remains to discuss the responsibility and obligations of employees. First of all, an employee has one major responsibility to which all others are subsidiary. This obligation is to render service. This obligation to render service is created by the service which society and the employer render to the worker. Society has rendered him a service by regulating the lazy and through public opinion not yet crystallized into law, such things as hours of labor, wages, continuous employment, vocational education, and working conditions. The employer has rendered him a service by providing him a suitable place in which to live tools and equipment, material, wages for labor performed in advance of the sale of the article produced, and all other things that constitute good management on the part of the employer.

The worker is under obligation to be efficient on his job and to give full measure service in return for the wages or salary received. In connection with efficiency on the job, the worker has an immediate interest. If it could be shown that labor can be efficient without being obliged to pay the bill, it might be possible to prove that the efficiency of labor was not a matter of interest to the worker. For example, if inefficiency were to be the rule in all the building trades it would naturally cost more to build houses and other buildings. Every worker in the community would have to live in some sort of a house or building. If it cost more to build all houses or buildings (rents would be higher, not only for dwelling houses but for stores and shops. If storekeepers have to pay higher rents they charge higher prices for their goods. Every person who lives in such a community has to pay his share of the cost for inefficiency of labor in building houses in that community. The same illustration could be used in any line of business. Inefficiency on the job will inevitably increase costs. These increased costs will result in higher prices. These higher prices have to be paid by every one who purchases—and the largest class of purchasers is that composed of workers.

The fact that the worker should be efficient on his job has already been mentioned; also the fact that society has recognized that it has

It is stated to be well adapted for use on all classes of cotton goods, raw stock, yarns, pieces, etc., not only as a self shade but also for fancy shades, where a low priced yellow component is desired. In combination with a Sulfogene Cutch and Carbon brands, desirable shades of khaki or olive drab may be obtained. This color may be applied to artificial or pure silk.



121 BEACH ST., BOSTON, MASS.
78 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK CITY
Sold By Southern Supply Houses

Specified by leading construction engineers



One of the leading construction engineers in the country in specifying the sub-flooring for a huge cotton mill, insisted that it come up to the standard of Creo-Pine Sub-Flooring—produced by the Southern Wood Preserving Company.

Engineers are generally recognizing the fact that Creo-Pine is the *standard* sub-flooring. Many mill owners are insisting upon it in new construction programs.

Write For Full Details Today

Creo-pine

Sub-flooring

Southern Wood Preserving Co., Atlanta, Ga

Creosoting and Creo-pine Products



VOGEL

PATENTED

Frost Proof Closets

Over 300,000 giving satisfaction. Save water; Require no pit; Simple in the extreme. The most durable water closet made. In service winter and summer.

Enameled roll flushing rim bowls.

Heavy brass valves.

Strong hardwood seat.

Heavy riveted tank.

Malleable seat castings will not break.

SOLD BY JOBBERS
EVERYWHERE

Joseph A. Vogel Co. Wilmington, Del.

Meeting of Weavers' Division.

(Continued from page 6)

R. T. LeGrande wanted to know the best system of marking cloth when running night and day.

H. E. Runge said a satisfactory mark could be made from a pad on which there was slasher ink.

E. A. Franks said he had used small pieces of slasher tape on goods that could not be marked with ink.

H. E. Runge said he had had complaints from the glue from the pieces of slasher tape.

J. V. McCombs advocated pick counters and said his time men could read 200 pick counters in eight minutes.

Chairman Gibson asked if any were using heavy yarn as selvage.

Some reported they were using double and twisted selvage.

Chapman reported trouble with filling racks becoming dirty, especially in the alley under the humidifiers.

J. H. Bagwell said a mill at Hickory had a small revolving brush that cleaned the filling fork racks.

Riddle had had no trouble with filling racks which he explained as due to the carrier air cleaning system.

C. J. Moos said humidifiers cause the racks to become dirty.

W. F. Davis asked about the average life of shuttles.

Chapman had records from 160 Draper looms showing an average shuttle life of 11 2-3 months.

Another mill reported 1.2 shuttles per loom per year.

C. R. Riddle had records from 19 year old looms showing the average life of shuttles last year was 12 months and 4 days.

J. V. McCombs asked about shuttle life on 90 inch looms.

The life of check straps was the next subject.

One mill reported 1.23 straps per year.

E. M. Walter reported 1.08 straps per loom per year.

There was considerable discussion upon oak tanned lug straps as compared with other tannings and the opinion seemed to be that oak tanned did not have the lasting qualities.

L. L. Brown has used 900 oak tanned on 2,000 looms and when he changed found that only 300 were required.

J. A. Chapman, Jr., had put on 50 test straps four years ago and reported 46 of them as still in working condition.

T. F. Hay had put on two dozen straps to test two years ago and only two were off.

L. L. Brown said he preferred the chrome tan.

Life of pickers was the next subject.

One mill reported 2.99 per loom per year.

E. M. Walter reported 2.20 per loom per year.

Walter also reported .9 picker sticks per loom per year.

H. H. Boyd said pickers could be saved at expense of shuttles and shuttles at expense of pickers, etc. and that loom supply expense could be considered as a whole.

R. T. LeGrande wanted the loom supply cost per loom, but no one had the figures.

Rowland said life of picker stick depended upon the kind of wood.

The question of what constituted a normal stand of looms was discussed and also the per cent of production.

Chairman Gibson said production figures should be based upon per cent of efficiency, that is, taking into account every minute the looms ran.

He condemned figuring production based upon 55 hours when looms run during dinner hour.

The question of per cent of seconds and what constituted seconds was discussed at length.

Meeting adjourned at 4 o'clock with a resolution of thanks to W. H. Gibson Jr. for the work he had performed in arranging the program.

Among Those Present at Weavers' Meeting.

Among those who attended the Weavers' Meeting at Cleveland Springs last week, were:

Arleigh, Stephen, Arabol Mfg. Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Armitage, H., Universal Winding Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Bagwell, J. H., Superintendent, Art Cloth Mills, Gastonia, N. C.

Bagwell, R. F., Superintendent, Glendale, S. C.

Batson, Louis P., Shambow Shuttle Co., Greenville, S. C.

Boyd, H. H., general superintendent, Chadwick-Hoskins Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Brown, J. W., Gaffney, S. C.

Brown, L. L., superintendent, Clifton, S. C.

Calvert, L. G., overseer of weaving, Clifton, S. C.

Cantrell, F. Y., weaver, Haynes Mills, Avondale, N. C.

Carlan, D. W., overseer, Broad River Mill, Blacksburg, S. C.

Carter, A. B., Mill supplies, Gastonia, N. C.

Casey, O. R., overseer weaving, Inman, S. C.

Chandler, C. L., superintendent, Gaffney Mfg. Co., Gaffney, S. C.

Chapman, Jas. A. Jr., superintendent, Inman, S. C.

Clark, David, Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.

Corn, R. R., Gastonia, N. C.

Craig, J. A., night superintendent, Ice-morlee Mill No. 1, Monroe, N. C.

Crain, W. E., Simpsonville, S. C.

Davis, W. F., overseer of weaving, Shelby Cotton Mill, Shelby, N. C.

Dilling, Marshall, A. M. Smyre Mfg. Co., Gastonia, N. C.

Dunn, D. C., Stafford Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Edwards, J. O., superintendent Ice-morlee Mills, Monroe, N. C.

Escott, G. S., American Wool & Cotton Reporter, Columbia, S. C.

Evans, C. R., Gaffney, S. C.

Fairbanks, E. A., Drake Corporation, Atlanta, Ga.

Frank, E. A., Superintendent, Drayton, S. C.

Frye, G. V., Forest City, N. C.

Gibson, L. B., superintendent Fairmont Co., Fairmont, S. C.

Gibson, Jr., W. H., superintendent Union-Buffalo Mills, Union, S. C.

Continued on Page 27)

The Business Cycle and the Individual Business

Paper read at the meeting of the Taylor Society at Syracuse, June 7, 1923, by N. I. Stone, General Manager, Hickey-Freeman Company, Rochester, N. Y.

In July, 1921, the magazine factory inaugurated a discussion of the Business Cycle of theshrdlucmfw Business Cycle in its relation to individual plant management by publishing an article entitled "Can We Smooth Out the Business Curve?"

Unlike our spoke of today (W. I. King, of the Bureau of Economic Research), who speaks from the view point of an economist, the author of that article, a practical plant manager, looked at the problem entirely from the angle of the man in charge of an individual business. While he analyzed the phenomena of the business cycle with its spurts of feverish activity succeeded by periods of paralyzing stagnation with admirable clearness, his conclusions bore the marks of obvious limitations which come from too narrow an outlook. Perhaps, if Dr. King had read that article he would not feel it necessary to apologize as he did today for the temerity of a theoretical economist in discussing this subject before a body of practical engineers.

The conclusions of the practical engineer who wrote the article I am referring to are well epitomized in the following two sentences which I quote verbatim:

"Good times and bad times are not wholly due to financial or psychological or any other phenomena, but the aggregate of good or bad management in the individual business. If enough businesses were well managed all the time, we would never have a depression."

Economic Conditions Basic.

Having been asked by the editor of Factory along with a number of others to discuss the article in question, I took issue with that conclusion. I felt then, as I do now, that the phenomena of the business cycle have their roots in the deeper foundations underlying the economic structure of our present order of society and are practically beyond the reach of the engineer, dealing with the technical problems of the individual plant. Not that I fail to appreciate the need and the advantage which comes from efficient management. There is no question no manufacturing enterprise can be too efficient. We need all the efficiency and all the aid which the technical engineer can bring to the individual plant. Nor can there be any question as to which of the industrial enterprises have the better chance of surviving an industrial depression; those managed efficiently or those poorly managed. But while giving the engineer full credit for all he can do for an industrial enterprise in strengthening its position as against its competitors in the same field, I maintain contrary to the assertion of the author of the Factory article that if all industrial plants were run with the highest

efficiency of which skilled engineering is capable, there would still be industrial depressions succeeded by booms so long as the general economic conditions which cause these distinctly modern phenomena continue to prevail.

What are these economic forces which distinguish our present industrial order from those of other historical epochs? Obviously, I have not the time to go into this fully. Dr. King has already touched upon the subject. Perhaps I can supplement what he said by calling attention to one outstanding feature which distinguishes the present industrial order from all its predecessors and which is perhaps more responsible for the modern phenomena of recurring business cycles than any other single economic factor. It is this:

Modern industry is built on credit and is constantly at work creating a supply in anticipation of a future demand; under the pre-capitalistic industrial systems, the producer always worked for the customer whom he knew personally; supply followed demand and transactions were based on cash payment or on exchange of goods, but not on credit. The craftsman of old was satisfied with the trade which came to him from his customers with whom he was in personal contact; when his apprentices grew to be journeymen mechanics they left him one by one to set up in business for themselves; in other words, production continued on a small scale and there was no impelling force to drive the producing craftsman to build up a larger and larger business. The advent of the steam engine and mechanically propelled machinery produced a revolution in the industrial order. It made for growth of the industrial unit. It brought about standardization of products, which in turn made possible working ahead of the demand. This brought two forces in its train unknown before, the element of speculation in business and the necessity of doing business on credit.

Freed with the aid of credit from the shackles imposed by the limitations of its own capital resources; forced by competition to seek constantly for new and expanding fields and lured by the law of increasing returns and diminishing costs as production is carried on an increasing scale, modern industry leaped forth in a manner that was not dreamed of before these modern forces had come into play. It was inevitable that under these circumstances productive capacity should soon outstrip the demand and that we should get periodic gluts in industry after industry as they expanded in obedience to the newly released economic forces. There is no escape from the operation of ec-

MERROWING

Established 1831

FOR—

Stocking Welting
Toe Closing
Mock Seaming

Maximum Production
Minimum Cost of Upkeep
Unexcelled Quality of Work

THE MERROW MACHINE COMPANY

20 Laurel Street, Hartford, Conn.

JOHN D. SPINKS, C. E.

Mem. American Society of C. E.

CONSULTING ENGINEER

Sewerage—Sewerage Disposal—Water Supply—Streets

VILLAGE PLANNING

Winston-Salem, N. C.

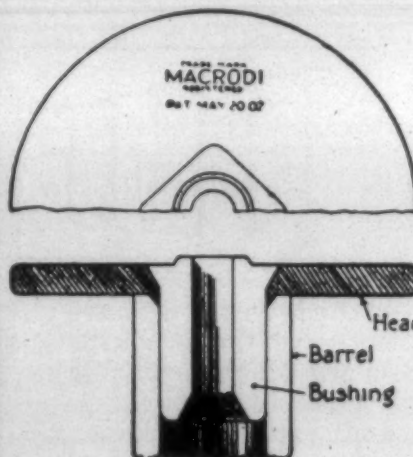
KITAGUMI JAPAN WAX

SOLE U. S. AGENTS

H. R. LATHROP & CO., INC., NEW YORK

SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVE

GEO. W. RICKENBAKER GREENVILLE, S. C.



The Macrodi

FIBRE HEAD
WARP SPOOL

after fourteen years of the hardest mill use has demonstrated that it is

Durable — Economical

Write for particulars of the added traverse with corresponding increase in yardage—an important feature of this spool.

Prompt deliveries in two to three weeks after receipt of order.

MACRODI FIBRE CO.
Woonsocket, Rhode Island

BLOW OUT the DUST



with a

CADILLAC
Portable Electric
BLOWER

Blows dust out of motors, generators, switchboards and other delicate machinery.

Can be equipped to draw dust and lint from cards, slubbers, spinning looms, napping machines, shearing machines, etc.

Write for illustrated folder giving prices, etc.

CLEMENTS MFG. CO.
621 Fulton St. Chicago

Attaches To Any Light
Socket. Weight 6 lbs.

PETTER NON-FLUID OIL LUBRICATION

1 Trip with the Oil Can instead of 3 to 5
IF YOU USE.



MODERN TEXTILE LUBRICANTS

THAT STAY IN THE BEARINGS

and actually last 3 to 5 times as long as liquid oil.

By using NON-FLUID OIL you save time—save lubricant—save wear—and get better lubrication at less cost per month.

And NO MORE OIL STAINS—NON-FLUID OIL won't drip or spatter onto goods.

Write today for free sample and "Bulletin on the Lubrication of Textile Machinery."

NEW YORK & NEW JERSEY LUBRICANT CO.

401 Broadway New York

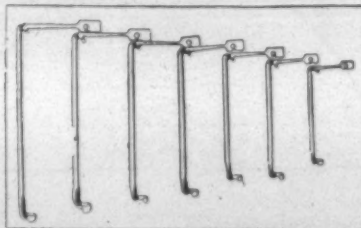
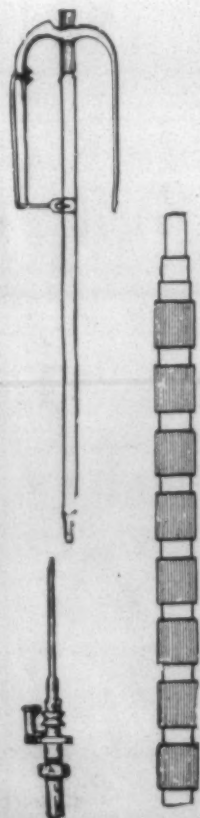
Southern Agent, L. W. Thomason, Charlotte, N. C.

Ample Stocks at our Branches:

Charlotte, N. C.; Greenville, S. C.; Atlanta, Ga.; New Orleans, La.

AT LESS COST PER MONTH

Why They Come to Us



For over thirty years we have helped to solve the problems of Cotton Mill Machinery. We have modern up to date equipment, and expert workmen. Hundreds of mills have benefitted by our ability to solve their problems. We manufacture Steel Rolls, Card Room Spindles, etc. We repair Steel Rolls, Spindles, and Flyer Pressers. We overhaul Cotton Mill Machinery of all kinds.

**Southern Spindle & Flyer
Company, Inc.**

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

W. H. MONTY W. H. HUTCHINS
Pres. and Treas. V. Pres and Sec'y.

"Write for Catalog."

economic law for any concern that wants to play the modern industrial game. Engineering efficiency will sharpen the weapon of the individual concern for the competitive struggle, and will enable it to survive at the expense of its less efficient rivals when the next industrial cyclone with its inevitable depression of prices wipes out those whose costs of production make it impossible every manufacturing concern were on an equal plane of industrial efficiency, it would not prevent the recurrence of the business cycle; so long as there is no central authority to gauge demand and to keep the production of an entire industry down to that demand; so long as each individual concern is free to enlarge its output without regard to the output of its rivals and is under constant pressure to do so under the workings of competition and of the economic law of increasing returns, in fact, if all were equally efficient it would only serve to hasten the rate at which production (supply) outstrips consumption (demand) under the capitalist order. In the hypothetical case of victory would be with those best equipped financially to weather the storm.

Two Questions.

With these facts as a background, I shall try to answer the two questions assigned to me for discussion:

1. Would it promote more precise and economical technical management in our plants if cyclic fluctuations could be materially reduced?
2. Are there probable ways in which the managements of enterprises acting either individually or collectively can reduce cyclic fluctuations?"

Answering the first question. The recurrence of business cycles is one of the worst, if not the worst, disturbers of managerial plans for the orderly and economic operation of industrial plants. Efficient plant operation above all requires regularity in the repetitive processes of industry. This regularity is widely upset by the intrusion of outside do with internal plant management and over which the plant engineer has no control. Plant organizations including specialists of high degree skilled mechanics trained and disciplined through years of hard work in the special processes developed in the particular plant, plant morale, built up through the laborious effort of the employment manager, an esprit de corps developed among the staff of executives and foremen, all are swept away almost overnight through the necessity of shutting down the plant dictated by the sudden cessation of orders and the drying up of bank credit.

When plant operations are resumed after the storm is over, most of the work of the plant managers must be done over, must be done over with a newly rebuilt organization. Even the work of unskilled labor suffers under the circumstances, for there is hardly any labor no matter how low the degree of skill, that does not gain in efficiency through acquaintance with and adaptation to the conditions of

each plant and it therefore takes time to tune up a plant to a performance somewhere near 100 per cent of its capacity.

Unified Credit Control.

Granted that business cycles are caused by general economic causes, it follows that they can be dealt with effectively only through counteracting forces of a similar nature. If the big force in modern business is credit, it is obvious that control of credit with the business cycle in mind is pregnant with great possibilities. As long as credit was dispensed by individual banks to individual customers solely from the point of view of day to day requirements of those customers in the one hand and their financial reliability on the other, the credit instrumentality was as much a blind force in the operation of the business cycle as the manufacturing unit itself. But with the creation of the Federal Reserve Board and the pooling of all the cash and credits resources into one national pool, the possibilities of a unified control of credit on a notional scale from the broad viewpoint of the best national interests and from the long range view of the business cycle, rather than the short range view of immediate prospects and orders on hand, are well nigh limitless.

Those who were privileged to hear Prof. Friday's address at the New York meeting of this society some two or three years ago may recall his brilliant scheme for insuring continuity of production through the instrumentality of some such national agency as the Federal Reserve Board. Without entering into consideration of his ambitious and far reaching scheme, it is obvious that this is the one agency in the country which today is in the possession of more complete information as to the business activities than any other institution. With that information a hand, it is in a position to tell when the industrial activities of the country have reached a point of saturation beyond which further expansion means only competition for existing supplies of material and labor which can only lead to artificial price inflation with the inevitable collapse at the end.

A word of warning from the Federal Reserve Board at this point, coupled with the refusal to discount commercial paper given for financing additional business, can put more powerful brakes upon the overspeeding engine of industry than any other single force. By doing so, the board would arrest the upward flight of the cyclical curve and thereby reduce the extent of the subsequent fall. Conversely, through its knowledge of the extent to which the depletion of stocks on hand has gone on and from its commanding position of control of the national cash and credit resources, the Federal Reserve Board would be in a position of encouraging the resumption of industrial activities at a much earlier stage than has been possible for individual banks and individual business enterprises in the past with the limitations upon their knowledge of national conditions and upon their individual resources. In other words, the cycle

curve would be more or less flattened out.

Next to the control of credit are the public works operations of the national, state, county and municipal governments. Much of this building has to be done from year to year to satisfy current needs, but a large part of it could be deferred from time to time. If Congress, the state legislatures, county boards and municipal councils could be induced to adopt a decennial or at least a quinquennial budget for public works instead of the annual appropriations now in vogue, and if the executive authorities were entrusted with the power to expend these appropriations over the five or ten year periods, reducing building operations to a minimum when business is booming and there is a scarcity of labor and materials, and spending the accumulated reserves in years of depression when private business is at a standstill and there are ample supplies of labor and materials at reasonable prices, apart from the enormous savings this would result in for the people at large, such a practice would furnish another important factor in still further flattening the curve of the business cycle.

We are now in a position to answer the second question as to ways in which management of enterprises can reduce cyclist fluctuations. It can do so by seconding the efforts of the government authorities by doing certain work in slack times rather than in busy times, as has been practiced until now. To do so requires almost a complete reversal of policy on the part of the higher business executives. What from a short range point of view seemed the acme of conservatism and sound business policy, becomes short sighted and suicidal from the long range view of the business cycle.

An illustration will make this clear. When business falls off or only tends to fall off, the usual advice of the banker or the policy of the conservative chairman of the board of directors is to reduce the overhead. Executives of long experience, even though of minor standing, are unceremoniously dismissed, the selling force is greatly curtailed, the advertising appropriation is cut down and everything in the nature of an overhead expense is cut to the bone. This is pointed to "with pride" in the report to the stockholders as evidence of sound management.

Not so long ago, Henry S. Dennison, president of the Dennison Manufacturing Company, surprised audiences of economists and of business men by telling them of the success attained by his company by following a policy which the old fashioned banker and business man would call reckless. When business was booming in 1919 and in the early part of 1920, the Dennison Manufacturing Co., allowed its selling force to become greatly depleted by failing to fill vacancies created by resignations and discharges. When Mr. Dennison saw the signs of the approaching storm of 1920 he began preparations for meeting the coming emergency not by cutting down the force still further,

but by practically doubling it, in order to be in a position to make the increased selling effort which bad times require. Instead of curtailing his advertising appropriation he spent more money than ever before when the depression set in. Instead of trimming his sails, he put new products on the market when old ones did not sell as much as before. Instead of being liberal with credit in boom times and curtailing it to limit in hard times, he reversed the process and thereby flattened the curve of his own business to an extent that seems almost unbelievable.

Not every business can work to stock, but where the product lends itself to such purpose and the financial and credit resources of the company permit of such practice, it is the height of wisdom to make up stock in times of depression when costs of production are at a minimum and have goods ready for immediate delivery, when orders begin to come in. The effect of this is, of course, to flatten the curve of the cycle.

The same is true of the building program of a business. Any company which has been in business for more than 10 years can plot its own growth against a curve of general business conditions and guide its own building extension program so as to build additions and add to its equipment not at the crest of the business curve at highest costs, as is usually done, but rather during slack times at minimum costs in preparation for the next upward swing of business.

This adaptation of the individual business to the swings of the cycle will have a two fold effect; first, to reduce to a minimum the losses resulting from failure to foresee the course of general business and steering one's own business accordingly; second, the aggregate effect of several concerns doing the same thing would be to tend to flatten out the business curve. How marked the effect of such individual action would be in the aggregate, I can indicate best if you will permit me to quote from a recent article of mine:

"When it is remembered that out of a total of 290,105 concerns engaged in manufacturing and mining, 1,049 concerns, or 0.4 per cent, employing 1,000 or more workers each, give employment to more than 26 per cent of all the wage earners employed in these industries and 2 per cent of the plants employ more than 53 per cent of all the workers in these industries, the tremendous aggregate power which this comparatively small number of concerns could exert in modifying the business cycle will become apparent. Apart from the direct effect which they would exert as producers, their immense purchasing power as users of the products of other industries, coupled with the purchasing power of their employees as consumers, would have a great steadying influence on the demand for the products of industries and concerns which might not be taking any initiative to adapt themselves to the business cycle. The cumulative power of private ini-

tiative can thus be made a powerful factor in seconding governmental efforts to control the business cycle.

Japanese Cotton Mills in China Reported Planning to Curtail

Shanghai, China. — British and American piece goods importers are denouncing with the anti-Japanese boycott, since they recognize that it may one day be turned against them. For this reason, representatives of Lancashire manufacturers and others have declared to the

dealers that they are not in sympathy with the movement, even though the anti-Japanese sentiment that has broken out in many parts of the country is a profit just now to them.

It would appear as if the summit of piece goods prices has been reached for the auctions. While recent business has been quiet, there has been no reason to complain of lack of inquiry. Dealers in Shanghai have made offers to manufacturers at Manchester, but only a small proportion have come near the makers' ideas.

Seaboard Air Line Railway

Announces

REDUCED ROUND TRIP RATES

To

Atlantic City, N. J. and Niagara Falls, N. Y. Good for 18 days including date of sale.

Reduced fares now in effect to Summer Resorts in North Carolina and Virginia.

For detailed information apply to Ticket Agent or address

E. W. Long, Division Passenger Agent, Charlotte, N. C.
W. L. McMorris, Gen. Passenger Agent, Norfolk, Va.

Manufacturers Should Look Up the Advantages of Metallic Drawing Roll

Over the leather system before placing orders for new machinery, or if contemplating an increase in production, have them applied to their old machinery. It is applied successfully to the following carding room machinery:

Railways	Detaching Roll for Combers
Sliver Lap Machines	Drawing Frames
Ribbon Lap Machines	Slubbers
Comber Draw Boxes	Intermediate Frames

25 TO 33 PER CENT. MORE PRODUCTION
GUARANTEED

For Prices and Circular Write to

The Metallic Drawing Roll Co.
INDIAN ORCHARD, MASS.

PULLEYS HANGERS

The WOOD Line
SONS CO.

FLANGE OR PLATE COUPLINGS



Designed to withstand severe line-shaft service. Flanged to protect the workman from being caught on the bolt heads or nuts. Machined all over to template, making them interchangeable and therefore easily duplicated.

Interchangeability is a feature that has made

THE WOOD LINE
SONS CO.

of Power Transmisionary Machinery the standard in so many of the country's largest plants.

Catalogue on request

T. B. Wood's Sons Co.
CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

MILTON G. SMITH, Sou Sales Agent,
Greenville, S. C.

POWER TRANSMITTING MACHINERY

ALLIGATOR
Scientific
STEEL BELT LACING



There is Science in Belt Lacing

Alligator teeth penetrate lengthwise of the belt, leaving the long burden-bearing fibers intact. Each tooth clinches down over its group of fibers, compressing them so firmly that there is no internal friction and wear at the belt end. The sectional steel rocker hinge pin is the only metal pin that avoids wear to the joint.

Keep these vital features in mind when you buy belt lacing, for the cost of any lacing is nothing as compared to the cost of the belt on which it serves.

Sold at Wholesale and Retail
the World Over

**FLEXIBLE STEEL LACING
COMPANY**

4699 Lexington Street, Chicago
In England at 135 Finsbury Pavement,
London, E. C. 2



Determination of Strength of Dyestuffs

Address delivered at annual meeting of American Association of Chemists and Colorists by Dr. R. E. Rose, director Technical Laboratory Dyestuffs Division, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.

Let us start by some attempt to define what we expect dye testing to accomplish. In the same case of the textile man, it is his own final check on the claims of those selling him dyestuff. The expenditures made for dyes by the manufacturers of all lines using color are directed intelligently only as the outcome of good dye testing. The manufacturer of dyes uses the methods of dye testing to control his plant production and to lead his research to a successful conclusion. This very bald statement is enough to show that the art of dye testing is one of the most fundamental importance to two very large groups, the users and manufacturers of dyes.

Most of us thing of dye testing as that operation by which we determine the strength and shade of a dyestuff in comparison to that of a standard color. We should remember that actually the methods embrace much more than this mere determination of strength and shade since it includes the investigation of those properties of dyes which influence their use in the dye house or printing room, as well as those which make the dyed goods acceptable to the user of the finished product.

How much hangs on the dye test is best indicated by enumerating the chief difficulties which poor dye testing paying too much for his dyestuff; that is, more than the reasonable market price of the color; (2) He may obtain a color which will spoil the shade of his goods; (3) He may hold up his production by trying to use color of poor working qualities; (4) He may select dyestuff which will get him into trouble with the purchaser of his product because of its qualities on the textile.

The manufacturer of dyes may suffer by (1) not getting all that is coming to him from his raw material; that is, his plant yields may be cut down by using too much color in standardizing; (2) selling color which does not help his reputation; (3) Wasting a lot of good money doing valueless research.

On what does the dye test rest? Are we sure that in the way in which we carry it on we have the best possible means at our command of answering the questions which we must ask? Remember that what we wish to do is to find out just how the dyestuff will behave under the conditions to which it is subjected; a simple statement which covers a great deal of ground, since it includes strength, shade, fastness, solubility, exhaust, dyeing properties, in which enumeration the term fastness covers a great many subheads. All this the test must enable us to describe accurately.

In order that we may have something to discuss, I will narrow the field and concentrate only on that part of dye testing which has for its purpose the determination of strength and shade. This will leave

you to go further if you wish and discuss the other phases of the subject, remembering always that the Society as a whole has taken up the questions of the testing of fastness on the fibre as the major work of its research Committee.

All Dye Testing in Relative.

The first notion that the analyst from other lines receives when he comes in contact with the methods of dye testing is that of the crudity of the whole affair. He sees solutions measured from graduated vessels which the physical chemists would throw out without a moment's hesitation. He sees skeins being turned, and notices that some of the dyestuff is spilled. He is told that the dyestuff is not always entirely transferred to the skein, that is, it is not exhausted. He sees skeins died in an atmosphere that is not constant in temperature or moisture content. Finally, he sees a man whose eye must vary in delicacy with his physical condition judge a piece of color by looking at it in light which is not really twice alike.

If, instead of going away in disgust, he stays long enough to learn what is really going on, he will find that all this apparent sloppiness is no deterrent to good results. He will find that the reports made on strength and shade check each other quite closely, provided he forgets to insist on that entirely useless requirement which is such a favorite one among those who are not dye testers; namely, the requirement that dyeing be made at different times by different people should show the same absolute results. The reason for ignoring such requirement is that all dye testing is relative, since samples and standards are dyed side by side. That is the cardinal point of the whole system.

I think that we can say that our methods are remarkably accurate. But granted this, we still are justified in asking how accurate it is, and also can we improve either its method or its results?

Now the difficulty in determining the absolute accuracy of dye testing is that it is essentially the measuring of one man's conception against that of another. It is true that we can get very interesting results by taking a sample of dye stuff and reducing it with inert material and sending these samples, quantitatively reduced, to the dye tester without telling him what they are. That gives us some information, but unfortunately, in almost all cases, we have to test two samples which are not identical in shade although they may be very close indeed, and as soon as you introduce the question of the accuracy of strength determination between colors differing in shade, you find yourselves without a guide other than the dye tester's opinion.

In our laboratory we have carried out a great many tests for our own information, and these tests have

(Continued on Page 26.)

Textile Operating Executives of Georgia to Meet

It is stated that the meeting of the Textile Operating Executives of Georgia, previously announced to be held on Wednesday, September 18th and 19th, will be held on Tuesday, the 18th only. George W. Hamilton, chairman of the committee in charge of the meeting, stated that it was found that the program could be sufficiently condensed to limit the meeting to one day, and this was deemed advisable.

The meeting will be held at the Ansley Hotel, in Atlanta, Ga., opening at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning, September 18th. Slashing, weaving, and other subjects will be discussed in the round table manner originated by the Southern Textile Association at its departmental meetings.

Superintendents and overseers of mills in other states are cordially invited to attend, it was announced by General Chairman R. W. Jennings, of West Point, and will be welcome to take part in the discussion. Members of the association and visitors are requested to register at the desk in the main lobby of the hotel Tuesday morning before the meeting. Representatives of concerns associated with the textile industry will also be welcome as visitors.

Appended below is a copy of the questionnaire that has been sent to each Georgia superintendent and which embodies the major questions to be discussed at the meeting. The Georgia men—and others who desire to do so—are requested to prepare answers to these questions and send them to Robert W. Philip, secretary, 4017 Grant Building, Atlanta, before the meeting. The meeting will consist of a morning session and an afternoon session, and "Dutch" luncheon at one o'clock. The questionnaire follows:

Slashing.

What percentage of size is best for good running weaving?

2. What percentage of increased strength in yarn can be gained by using ball bearings on the slasher cylinder? Is the positive driven slasher better than the ball bearing, for strength of yarn?

3. How long should starch be cooked before using, and at what temperature?

5. Is an open weave light wool blanket better than a close weave heavy wool blanket?

6. Should slashers be run at high speed with additional steam pressure, for drying yarn, or slow speed with low steam pressure, to obtain best percentage for added weight?

7. What temperature do you keep in the storage box and size box?

8. Do you ever have the size to congeal in the storage tank or kettles, and what do you do for it?

9. Do you run a lease roller between your size box and the first cylinder? What do you think of it?

10. What is a conservative num-

ber of yards to be left on a warper beam when the slasher runs out? What is a conservative percentage of hard waste made on a slasher?

11. What do you do for slack threads on the beams behind slashers?

12. What weight squeeze roll do you use? Why?

13. Which will give best results, to agitate the starch and compound in cold water before turning on the steam, or to turn on steam as soon as the starch and compound are put into kettle?

14. How do you prevent rust spots on slashers?

15. Is it better to have separate traps for each slasher or have all slashers run into one trap?

16. Do you consider recording thermometers an advantage in sizing?

Weaving.

1. In weaving hose and belting duck, which do you think best, a tight or slack weave? Give your reasons.

2. Do you know of anything in weaving that will increase breaking strength?

3. Which do you consider the best method of paying weavers, by the yard, pound or pick?

4. Is it a good rule to make a standard for loom fixers to work by when setting and adjusting looms?

5. Is a high sand roll better to eliminate reedy cloth? What advantage is to be had by running a high whip roll?

6. What are the best speeds for different widths looms? State type of goods.

7. What causes most of your seconds?

8. What systems have you about weavers taking cloth off at cut marks?

9. What system have you for taking care of double threads?

10. Are your brakes adjusted so that when the loom stops the shuttle will stop in the box?

11. What is considered minimum feeler waste per loom per week, 55 hours running time, 14s filling?

12. What is best method of reducing bow in hose and belting duck?

13. What is the best method of maintaining uniform widths and crimps during changing weather conditions, with ordinary systems of humidification?

14. What is the best way to set a loom on a twill to get a good smooth bottom and also get a good face with a prominent twill?

15. What reasons can you give for a variation of picks in a piece of cloth woven in the same loom and under the same conditions?

16. Is there an advantage in using double filling fork with feelers to prevent shuttle marks? Why?

17. What would you consider the best way of timing the harness on a heavy pick fabric, either heavy sheeting or sateen, to prevent the cloth from bagging in the center?

(Continued on Page 24.)

WHO'S WHO

A M O N G

TEXTILE SALESMEN

WM. H. PORCHER.

Wm. H. Porcher is the way he spells his name but very few would recognize him by any such cogn-



WM. H. PORCHER.

men. "Pete Poushay" is the title he bears and he has been mentioned in no other manner since his boyhood days.

Pete was born at Charleston, S. C., and attended Porter Military Academy in that city, after which he began his textile career at the Enoree Manufacturing Co., Enoree, S. C., where he was employed for six years.

Leaving Enoree in 1905, he associated himself with the Carolina Supply Co., and became one of the best known and most popular textile salesmen in South Carolina.

His work attracted the attention of Stuart W. Cramer, southern agent of the Whitin Machine Works, and he moved to Charlotte in 1910, as one of the Whitin Machine Works salesmen.

When Mr. Cramer retired in 1920, Mr. Porcher was promoted to joint Southern agent with R. I. Dalton, and he has charge of all the territory south of North Carolina.

The large amount of business done in the South by the Whitin Machine works is testimony to his personality and selling ability.

Although his territory is all south of North Carolina, he has his headquarters and home at Charlotte. He married a Charlotte girl and has two children.

E. E. ROUTH

E. E. Routh, Southern sales manager of the Mathieson Alkali Works, is almost a company product himself, having served with them since he started in as office boy at the age of eleven. With the exception



E. E. ROUTH

of four years at college, he has been a member of the Mathieson organization 24 years. His education was received at Davidson College and Virginia Polytechnic Institute.

During the past 14 years, Mr.

Routh has been connected with the Mathieson sales organization, and it is doubtful if any other man in the South is better equipped than he to advise with the textile mills, as regards the proper use of Soda Ash, Caustic Soda, Liquid Chlorine, Bleaching Powder and other products manufactured by the Mathieson company.

With offices in the Commercial National Bank, Charlotte, N. C., Mr. Routh has charge of the sales for the Mathieson Company's products in twelve Southern states. He has under his supervision a corps of well trained salesmen and demonstrators, which enables the Mathieson company to be of particular service to the textile mills who use heavy chemicals.

Mr. Routh moved from New York and opened Charlotte office about two years ago. He has a home in Myers Parks, Charlotte's beautiful suburb, and has two young sons who have not yet reached school age.

His territory not only includes the textile mills but store trade also, as his company manufactures and sells a wide variety of products.

SOUTHERN DISTRIBUTING CO.

50 Market Street, Charleston, S. C.

Greenville, S. C.

Charlotte, N. C.

Manufacturers and Distributors

of

Stauss Rectified Tallow, Oil and Gums for all warp sizing and finishing purposes.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations.

Published Every Thursday by
CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY
Offices: 39-41 S. Church St., Charlotte, N. C.

DAVID CLARK
D. H. HILL, JR.
JACK W. COCHRAN

Managing Editor
Associate Editor
Business Manager

SUBSCRIPTION

One year, payable in advance	\$2.00
Other Countries in Postal Union	4.00
Single Copies	.10

Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

ADVERTISING

Advertising rates furnished upon application.

Address all communications and make all drafts, checks and money orders payable to Clark Publishing Company, Charlotte, N. C.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1923.

Sued!

J. F. Barrett, editor of the Charlotte Herald, alias Charlotte Labor Herald, has brought suit against David Clark, editor of the Southern Textile Bulletin, for libel.

The North Carolina Federation of Labor met at Greensboro, N. C., on August 14th and 15th, and as usual proceeded to abuse almost everybody and everything except themselves.

A member of our staff who sat in the meeting said he never heard such a continued round of abuse and that there was never a constructive note uttered while he was present.

They finally fell upon the Federal Child Labor law and abused Judge Boyd, the United States Supreme Court, and everybody else that had anything to do with the establishment of the fact that the several states had reserved the right to handle their own affairs.

We quote the following from a newspaper report of the meeting.

"Speaker after speaker arose to point out 'bondage,' how men and women and children are 'chattels' and the convention backed them up when time came for action. North Carolina's pre-eminence in the textile world was noted but this time not with the pride it generally carries—it is due to the sweat of women and children, especially children, it was declared."

The impression sent out from the meeting of the North Carolina Federation of Labor was that when the Federal Child Labor law was declared unconstitutional, the North Carolina mills were able to employ very young children, whereas, it is a fact that the North Carolina law prohibits the employment of children under 14s years of age with the exception that a boy of 12 years of age, can, on special permit, work outside of school hours.

Fearing that the public might believe such statements as that given above, we inserted in the Charlotte Observer of August 19th, as paid advertising matter, the map and reading matter which occupies the middle of the two center pages in this issue of the Southern Textile Bulletin.

As a result of the appearance of that advertisement, Jas. F. Barrett has served notice of suit against David Clark, but has not yet named the sum he expects (?) to recover.

We have no apology to make to Mr. Barrett for defending North Carolina against the wild statements that came from a convention in which he was a prominent factor.

Although there have been occasions that tempted us we have never made any remarks that reflected upon the personal character or record of Mr. Barrett, but we feel that we had a right to criticize him for misrepresenting the child labor situation in North Carolina.

If the courts shall say that we are to pay damages for such criticism, we will pay the amount awarded, but we have little fear of the ultimate result of the suit that has been brought.

Winning a Strike.

There have been many strikes and in the excitement of strikes by both sides, but about the silliest strike statement that we have ever known is the following extract from an interview published in the Charlotte News:

"The calling off of the protest strike in the Highland Park Mill No. 3, North Charlotte, effected Friday night at a meeting of the unionists, 'does not mean that it has been lost,' declared James F. Barrett, editor of the Charlotte Herald, and leader of

textile unionists, in a formal statement Saturday morning. "It was an orderly protest and the strikers are in high spirits."

As a matter of fact, a more complete back down or defeat has never been known in any strike.

Superintendent Anderson of the Highland Park Mills discharged several disloyal operatives for reasons that appeared good to him.

After ten days of demands that the discharged operatives be taken back during which time the Labor Herald declared in large headlines "The Situation Tense," the union voted 136 to 6 to strike.

The committee called the strike just at closing time one day so that it would appear that it was a big strike, but only between thirty and forty operatives failed to return to their usual places next morning.

The Central Labor Union met and pledged support and there were many boasts.

Three days later the union met and the strike was unanimously called off. Instead of three or four operatives being discharged about thirty have lost their jobs due to new operatives being employed while they were striking.

Barrett says the strike was not lost and we can only wonder under what circumstances he would admit a strike was lost.

The truth of the matter is that there was no reason for the strike.

There was no complaint against wages or conditions and it was foolish for the union members to try to force the mill to re-instate a disloyal operative, one who was a recognized socialist and had been for years a distributor of socialist literature.

A wonderful set of resolutions were adopted when the strike was called off.

They were as follows:

"Whereas, on Friday morning, August 17, 1923, local union No. 1216, United Textile Workers of America, declared a strike against Highland Park Mill No. 3 to protest against the autocratic action of Superintendent L. E. Anderson in discharging without cause, many members of said local union, and

"Whereas, the strike became effective Monday evening, August 20, and

"Whereas, owing to the fear that many textile workers have of that superintendent, L. E. Anderson, and his weave room overseer, E. P. Moseley, and Anderson's armed officer, Henry Moseley, those workers who live in fear of these three men were afraid to join the workers on strike, and

"Whereas, on account of the mill bringing in outside help, including mothers of young babes and wives of scabs, and putting inexperienced help on the jobs that had been vacated by the strikers, and

"Whereas, the absolute bondage in which the textile workers exist through Anderson's plan of giving workers their jobs a day at a time and their homes a week at a time, holding in the palm of his hand the destinies of all those who labor in the said mill, and

"Whereas, nothing but a solidified effort on the part of the workers standing together as one man, will ever break the kaiser-like grip of this superintendent.

"Therefore, he is resolved, that this strike is declared off, and

"Be it further resolved, that we rededicate our energies and our organization to the task of building our organization to the point that we, the textile workers of North Charlotte, can declare our independence and assert our rights as citizens of a great state, and live our lives as others in the state's great industries, it is

"Further resolved, that we thank the newspapers, and all citizens who have stood loyally by us, in this protest strike, and again,

"It is resolved, that we express pity, along with our contempt, for those union workers who scabbed on their fellows' and urge them to make every endeavor to gain in manhood and womanhood to the extent of ridding their souls of all fear of Anderson and the Moseleys, and in conclusion,

"It is resolved, that we call upon textile workers throughout the state to come into the textile union, the only organization on earth that will or can lift the textile workers from their condition of helplessness and virtual slavery, and place them on an equal plane with all other workers in North Carolina."

The truth is that with the exception of out and out socialists, there are very few union members in North Charlotte or elsewhere in this section.

After the United Textile Workers caused them to lose three months wages in 1921 without giving them as weekly strike benefits any of the dues that had been collected, the hard headed operatives refused to pay dues any longer. Many of them have noted the fact that sections without organized unions, get advances in wages as soon or sooner than the union mills and they see no reason to pay a lot of foreign born agitators for the things that they would get anyway.

Personal News

John Killars has resigned as superintendent of the Woodstock Mills, Anniston, Ala.

W. R. Eastredge, of Stone-wall, Miss., has become overseer spinning at the Osage Mills, Bessemer City, N. C.

L. M. Manly, of the Apalache Mills, Arlington, S. C., is now overseer carding at the Osage Mfg. Co., Bessemer City, N. C.

J. D. Elliott, prominent cotton manufacturer of Hickory, N. C., has been elected president of the Chamber of Commerce at that place.

Rob Sosebee has accepted the position of overseer weaving at the Bike Web Mfg. Co., 4115 Ravenwood Ave., Chicago.

J. E. Hutto has been promoted from second hand in carding at the Swift Manufacturing Co., Columbus, Ga., to overseer carding at the Apnaugh Mills, Kosciusko, Miss.

Charles L. Ashley, of the Atlanta office of the Dary Ring Traveler Co., has returned from a visit to the home office at Taunton, Mass., and other New England points.

M. F. Massagee has resigned as overseer spinning at the Gray Mills, Gastonia, N. C., and accepted a similar position at the American Cotton Mills, Bessemer City, N. C.

J. F. Thornburg has been transferred from overseer carding at the Vivian Mills, Cherryville, N. C., to superintendent of the George Mills, Bessemer City, N. C.

E. A. Meyers has resigned as second hand in cloth room at the Eureka Mills, Chester, S. C., to become overseer of cloth room at the Osage Mfg. Co., Bessemer City, N. C.

Joseph R. Puckett has resigned as assistant carder at the Loray Mills, Gastonia, N. C., to become overseer carding at the American Cotton Mills, Bessemer City, N. C.

W. Y. Harrison, superintendent of the Laurel Mills, Laurel, Miss., spent his vacation in the mountains of North Carolina and also visited a number of mills in North and South Carolina.

M. H. McLendon has resigned as superintendent of spinning at the No. 1 Division of the Loray Mills, Gastonia, N. C., to become superintendent of the American Cotton Mills, Bessemer City, N. C.

Newton Wilson Dead.

Newton Wilson, superintendent of the Anniston Cordage Mills, Anniston, Ala., a well known and successful mill man, died suddenly at his home in Anniston last week.

S. P. McCraw Dead.

S. P. McCraw, who for some time was overseer weaving at Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga., died recently in New York. Mr. McCraw has a large number of friends in the South who learn with much regret of his death.

Son of C. W. Causey Accidentally Killed.

Oliver Spencer Causey, 12 year old son of C. W. Causey, treasurer of the Pomona Mills, Greensboro, N. C., was accidentally shot and almost instantly killed Saturday morning near his home in Greensboro. A 22 caliber rifle with which young Causey and one of his friends had been target shooting, was accidentally discharged. The bullet entered the boy's back, penetrated the spinal column and punctured an artery. Death was almost instantaneous.

Holly Hauck, who was handling the rifle when the accident occurred, was Spencer Causey's most intimate friend and is heartbroken over the occurrence.

Spencer Causey was one of the most popular boys in Greensboro. As a Boy Scout he had won quite a reputation for his knowledge of woodcraft and animal life.

Cooper Hewitt Electric Co. Locate Charlotte Office.

The Cooper Hewitt Electric Co. have opened a Charlotte office with Geo. W. Walker in charge.

Mr. Walker is moving to Charlotte from Cincinnati, O. where he has been for 17 years. District manager and has opened the office at 300 N. Tryon St. He has also purchased a handsome home on East Seventh Street.

Enoree Mills, Enoree, S. C.

J. C. Tipton Superintendent
W. B. Dillard Carder
J. F. Blanton Spinner
C. B. Shippey Weaver
R. N. Westmoreland Cloth Room
Winslow Patton Dyeing
J. F. Duncan Master Mechanic

Bleached Cottons

(Selling Points No. 44)

Without additional cost you can materially improve your goods.

The selling advantages are obvious to the buyer: a permanent white without loss of strength, unimpaired softness and elasticity.

We will tell your mill all about it.

The Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co
NEW YORK

Bobbins and Spools

True-running
Warp Bobbins
a Specialty

The Dana S. Courtney Co.
Chicopee, Mass.

Southern Agt, A. B. CARTER, Gastonia, N. C.



Report of Meeting of N. C. Federation of Labor

(Charlotte Observer)
August 15th, 1923.

CONVENTION OF LABOR MEN HAS RESOLUTION DAY

State Federation Demands
Strict Child Labor Law.

AND COMPENSATION ACT

Calls for Free Text Books and
Demands Revocation of Tax
on Labor Solicitors.

Special to The Observer.

GREENSBORO, Aug. 14.—Emphatic demand for, and setting in motion of well defined plans to assist in securing, a strict child labor law; condemnation of taxes levied for the support of chambers of commerce; grievances over lack of workmen's compensation law; a call for free textbooks; demand for revocation of tax on labor agents, and rapping criticism of a granite company at Mount Airy, were the high spots in the proceedings of the North Carolina federation of labor's convention here today, the second of the convention.

It was resolution day at the convention and the labor people went the whole way, out for blood, determined, a wave of outspoken criticism of conditions they think bad.

"Bondage" and "Chattels."

Speaker after speaker arose to point out "bondage," how men, women and children are "chattels," and the convention backed them up with votes when time for action came.

North Carolina's preeminence in the textile world was noted, but this time not with the pride it generally carries—it is due to the sweat of women and children, especially children, it was declared.

A North Carolina manufacturer and a North Carolina federal judge, James E. Boyd, drew lashing criticism for fighting and for declaring the national child labor law invalid.

Let North Carolina take the lead because of that, a resolution urged, and show the nation a clean bill of health, work for an amendment to the constitution that will make provision for a child labor law which cannot be overthrown by the courts; so Judge Boyd cannot throw children into "bondage;" and "work and pray," appeal to the press, to the state's representatives in Congress, to the ministry, to women's and other organizations—the resolution calls for a finish fight.

Our Answer to North Carolina

(Below is a Reprint of our Advertisement in the North Carolina Federation of Labor)

Gross Misrepresentation

In view of the wild and wilfully erroneous statements relating to the child labor laws of the Southern States made by F. Barrett and others at the meeting of the North Carolina Federation of Labor, we submit the following accompanying map which shows the minimum ages at which children can be employed in the Southern States.

We submit that North Carolina and the other Southern States are not "thrown into bondage" by the decision declaring the child labor laws of North Carolina invalid. Barrett dare not assert that the child labor laws of North Carolina are "bondage."

Why will the so-called labor leaders of our section appeal to the Southern States when, instead of bringing strikes and dissensions, they might be guiding the Southern States to bring disrepute to their State, they might be guiding the Southern States to the development and utilization of the economic, educational and social progress of the ambitious American.

ECHO ANSWER

Minimum Ages at Which Children Can Be Employed



Carolina Federation of Labor

(in the Charlotte Observer, Aug. 29, 1923.)

ation of Their State!

relative to child labor in North Carolina made by James
na Federation of Labor at Greensboro, we present the ac-
h children may be employed in the several states of the

n States have child labor laws in keeping with those of
ntation to depict the children of North Carolina as hav-
the late Federal child labor law unconstitutional. Mr.
h Carolina are not being enforced.

e the professional labor agitators and radicals of other
osses and suffering to the working people and attempting
ose for whom they profess so much concern in the de-
social opportunities that are open to every industrious,

VERS WHY?

Be Employed in Factories Under State Laws



Barrett Enters Suit

(Charlotte News)
August 24th, 1923.

BARRETT SUES DAVID CLARK

One Editor to Engage
Another in Litigation
Over Advertisement.

Suit against David Clark, editor of The Southern Textile Bulletin, because of an advertisement published in last Sunday's Charlotte Observer, was started by James F. Barrett, editor of The Charlotte Herald in superior court Friday morning.

Summons to appear September 3 and a notice that an order to require Mr. Clark to appear before the clerk of the court is to be asked were filed in the clerk's office and then turned over to the sheriff for service.

The advertisement, which forms the basis of the contemplated damage suit against the textile magazine head was of half-page proportions and bore the title of "gross misrepresentation of their State".

In the advertisement Mr. Barrett was charged with uttering at the recent Greensboro convention of the North Carolina Federation of Labor "wild and wilfully erroneous statements relative to child labor in North Carolina."

J. Frank Flowers, attorney for Mr. Barrett, is planning to ask the clerk of Superior court to summon Mr. Clark before him for examination as to details of the statement Mr. Barrett is purported to have made.

The advertisement bearing the signature of the Southern Textile Bulletin, was concerned with the minimum age at which children can be employed in certain states. There was a map of the United States, prepared by The Southern Textile Bulletin, showing minimum ages in the various states, the majority of the States having the same as North Carolina 14 years. Some were shown as having minimum ages for children to work as 15 and 16 years.

The first step in the procedure of the suit, it was explained, will be the examination of Mr. Clark before the superior court clerk, after which complaint in the damage suit will be filed and the case continued, following the filing of the answer by Mr. Clark.

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Mooreville, N. C.—The Mooreville Cotton Mills have placed contract with the Bahnson Co., of Winston-Salem, N. C., for a complete equipment of humidifiers for their No. 3 and No. 4 mills.

Roanoke Rapids, N. C.—At their meeting last week, the board of directors of the Rosemary Mfg. Co., declared a dividend of 5 per cent out of the earnings for the six months ended June 30. This makes 10 per cent for the year.

Salisbury, N. C.—The Kestler Manufacturing Co., has completed a new addition, 96x100 feet, to the weave room. The company is re-arranging the weaving machinery and installing 79 broad Draper looms. It is also revamping the humidifying and lighting system in the weave shed.

Lexington, N. C.—The Shoaf-Sink Hosiery Mills have moved into the two story brick building which they erected on Railroad street, where they have 12,000 feet of floor space.

The equipment of the plant will be increased to 86 knitting machines 26 loopers, eight ribbers and six sewing machines for the production of mercerized and fiber silk hose and half hose.

Greenwood, S. C.—Repairs from the boiler explosion in May at Grenel Mill No. 1, have been completed and the mill will resume operation on Monday next, President J. P. Abney announced Tuesday. The engines and boiler rooms were completely wrecked on the night of May 17, when a boiler exploded, killing two negro firemen and doing a vast amount of damage.

Lexington, N. C.—A certificate was granted the directors of the Pone-mah Mills incorporated, authorizing them to change the name of the mills, which are located at Lexington, to the Wabena Mills. The action in changing the name was made on account of a textile mill in Connecticut operating under the same. K. H. Thompson, R. P. Earnhart, of Lexington, are president and secretary-treasurer, respectively, of the mills.

Anderson, S. C.—Expenditure by the Gluck Mills, south of Anderson, of approximately \$100,000 for improvements to the village of about 750 persons and 445 homes during the course of the next two years was announced by Robert E. Ligon, general manager of the mills.

Actual work on the improvement program has been started. Building of a number of additional residences of a modern type, curbing and draining of the streets of the streets and installation in every home of sewerage, is provided in the improvement program.

Darlington, S. C.—The Darlington Manufacturing Co., of which G. H. Milliken is president, has contracted with the Draper Corporation for 262 automatic looms with dobby attachments, and with the Saco-Lowell Shops for 11,776 spindles to replace old spinning and weaving machinery now in use. Contracts have also been awarded to other machinery firms for vertical tandem opener, waste machine and 1,000 k. w. steam turbine, as well as for general mill improvements.

Clover, S. C.—The Hawthorne and Clover Cotton Mills were shut down all last week. There were two reasons for the shutdown. One of them was that quite a few of the operatives of the two mills wanted a vacation, and the other was because along about this time of the year the mill management likes to have about a week to do a lot of general cleaning up of the machinery. It was a mutually satisfactory vacation for both parties concerned. The mills again resumed operation on Monday.

Henderson, N. C.—Harriet Cotton Mills have awarded contract to Fisk-Carter Construction Company Greenville, for the extension to the mill No. 3. The extension, two stories, 100x104 feet, will allow the capacity of the mill to be increased 50 per cent. The present installation, however, will consist of approximately 4,000 twister spindles, spoolers, winders and ball warpers. J. E. Sirrine and Company, Greenville, are the engineers.

Toccoa, Ga.—The Toccoa Cotton Mills have been bought by the Hartwell Cotton Mills Co., according to an announcement received from Hartwell. The purchase price was \$250,000.

The Toccoa mill has 10,000 spindles, and the Hartwell mills 9,000 spindles, the latter mills having recently spent over \$50,000 in improvements.

The Hartwell Cotton Mills will be known in the future as the Hartwell Cotton Mills No. 1, and the Toccoa Mills as the Hartwell Cotton Mills No. 2.

The officers of the Hartwell Cotton

Mills are John H. Cheatham, Griffin, Ga., president; Samuel Thornton, Hartwell, vice president and treasurer.

Easley, S. C.—Out of the old Alice Mill of Easley, S. C., has arisen a new \$1,000,000 corporation, the Alice Manufacturing Co. The million capital stock is divided into 10,000 shares of common stock and 5,000 preferred stock. The full amount of the capital is to be paid in by September 1, 1923. Officers of the company are Ellison F. McKissick, president and treasurer; A. Foster McKissick, vice president; D. S. Burnside, secretary; E. S. McKissick, A. J. Graham, A. F. McKissick, B. E. Geer and E. A. Smyth, directors. The company is authorized in its charter to "manufacture, bleach, dye, convert and sell cotton, cotton goods, silk and silken goods, wool and woolen goods and all other fibres of similar nature."

Anderson, S. C.—For the purpose of making much needed repairs, the Orr Cotton Mills will close on Aug. 23, remaining closed until Sept. 1. The temporary suspension has a dual purpose, the mill people are being afforded an opportunity for a brief vacation at the same time. The Orr mills have been running night and day almost continuously for the past two years, and repairs to the plant are necessary.

The Anderson Mills, it is understood, will suspend for a brief period, due to the installation of new boilers and repairs to the boiler room. Improvements being made at this mill will cost approximately \$15,000, it is understood.

Atlanta, Ga.—Contracts for the erection of a southern branch at Cedartown, Ga., of the U. S. Finishing Co., have been awarded to the Griffin-Hodges Co., of Atlanta, thru Robert & Co., also of Atlanta, who are consulting engineers for the finishing concern.

Although no figures could be secured from interested parties, it is said the complete development program planned by this company for their Georgia plant will, when finished, aggregate considerably in excess of \$1,000,000. The parent company has a number of branch plants all of them, however, being located in New England. Its annual output now is 250,000,000 yards of finished cotton goods.

"Chip" Robert, president of the Robert & Co., Inc., said the new plant is being built and designed to take care of the rapidly increasing textile developments in the South, and is the second large eastern cotton goods finishing concern to move a considerable part of its interests to Georgia, the other being the Lowell Bleachery, of Lowell, Mass., which is now completing a large plant at Griffin, Ga., in connection with the Kincaid Manufacturing Co. there.



Member American Society Landscape Architects

E. S. DRAPER

CHARLOTTE

NORTH CAROLINA

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT and CITY PLANNER

Community and Mill Village Developments
Parks, Real Estate Subdivisions and Cemeteries
Resort Hotels and Country Clubs
Private Estates and Home Grounds

Complete Topographic Surveys
General Designs, Planting, Grading and Detail Plans
Supervision of Landscape Construction
Inspection and Maintenance

Largest Landscape Organization in the South

Work on the Cedartown plant will begin immediately and it is planned to have the complete plant in operation before the first of the year. It will be located at the famous Blue Springs, and the rights and some of the buildings of the old Blue Springs Co., have been acquired. Some of the existing buildings will be completely remodeled and utilized in the new plant, and the water supply will be furnished by the Blue Springs.

The location of the plant at Cedartown, according to company officials, aside from the natural advantages offered, was largely due to the efforts of Charles Adamson, president of the Cedartown Cotton & Export Co.

The new branch will be in charge of Paul A. Merriam, who comes to the new plant from the Silver Springs branch of the company, located at Providence, R. I.

Jenckes-Manville Consolidation.

Providence, R. I.—Two of Rhode Island's oldest and largest cotton manufacturing corporations — the Jenckes Spinning Co., of Pawtucket, and the Manville Co., of Providence — last Friday merged into one new company to be known as the Manville-Jenckes Co., with a capitalization of \$39,000,000. This action came as the result of special meetings Friday of stockholders of both companies at which merger plans announced last week were approved, just as proposed.

A short time later in the day an amendment to the charter of the Jenckes Spinning Co., was filed with the secretary of state at the State House.

The merger of these two big corporations, one manufacturing tire fabrics, and the other cotton goods, is declared the largest of its kind in the history of the cotton industry in Rhode Island. While officers of the new company include officers of both of the old companies, thus keeping the control and management in practically the same hands, it gives the one company some 10 large mills in the Blackstone Valley textile center of this state and one big mill in the South, employing thousands of skilled operatives.

The mills of the old Manville Co. are the Social, Globe and Noruse

at Woonsocket, the Bernon at Georgetown, and the Manville at Manville. The plants of the old Jenckes Spinning Co. are the main plant, the Tamarack No. 1, and Tamarack No. 2, all of Pawtucket, U. S. Cotton Division, Central Falls, machinery in which was moved and shipped South some months ago, and the big new plant of the old Jenckes Spinning Co. at Gastonia, N. C., known as the Loray mills.

Officers Elected.

Former U. S. Senator Henry F. Lippitt, a prominent figure in the textile industry of the country for

many years, and treasurer, general manager and director of the Manville Co., was elected president of the new Manville-Jenckes Co. Mr. Lippitt, who is a past president of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, is also a director of the United States Finishing Co., and is known as an expert on tariff schedules in textile lines.

Frederick L. Jenckes, of Pawtucket, who has been treasurer and director of the Jenckes Spinning Co., was elected treasurer of the new company. Mr. Jenckes is also a prominent figure in the textile in-

dustry of New England. He is president and director of the Jenckes Knitting Machine Co., a director of the National Ring Traveler Co., and a member of the executive committee and director of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.

Isaac B. Merriam, who has been president, general manager and director of the Jenckes Spinning Co., becomes general manager of the new company. Mr. Merriam is also president and director of the Jenckes Canadian Co., Ltd., secretary and director of the Lippitt Woolen Co., of Woonsocket, general manager and director of the Loray Mills, and has been vice-president, secretary and director of the Manville Co.

Charles H. Merriam, Jr., who has been assistant treasurer and director of the Manville Co., was elected vice-president of the merged company. He is also a director of the Crompton Co., cotton manufacturers and is listed as president and director of the Lippitt Woolen Co., of Woonsocket.

National Council American Cotton Manufacturers to Meet.

Stuart W. Cramer, joint president of the National Council of American Cotton Manufacturers, and W. D. Adams, joint secretary, are leaving the latter part of the week for New York, where they will attend a regular meeting of this organization which is to be held at the Biltmore Hotel, next Wednesday afternoon and evening, September 5.

In addition to the fourteen representatives of the two constituent Associations, the American Cotton Manufacturers Association and the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, representing the cotton textile industry of the country, there will be present at this meeting invited guests representing the Arkwright Club of Boston, the Cotton Textile Merchants Association of New York, the Yarn Merchants Association, and the Middle States Textile Merchants Association.

The National Council is entrusted with the task of handling, on behalf of the united industry, all problems of national concern arising, affecting its welfare. The other members of the Council from the South are W. E. Beattie, of Greenville, S. C.; W. J. Vereen, Moultrie, Ga.; A. N. McLeellian, New Orleans; Captain E. A. Smyth, Greenville, S. C.; Mr. John A. Law, Spartanburg, S. C.; and Cason J. Gallaway, LaGrange, Ga.

Hesslein & Co., Inc.

57 Worth Street

New York City

SELLING AGENTS FOR

SOUTHERN COTTON MILLS

OFFICES:

Boston	New York	Philadelphia	St. Louis
Dallas	Baltimore	Kansas City	New Orleans
Chicago	St. Joseph	San Francisco	Los Angeles

Besides Covering Every Domestic Market we have the Largest Export Outlet of any Commission House in the U. S. A.

—THROUGH—

Neuss, Hesslein & Co., Inc.

ESTABLISHED 1865

The World's Largest Distributors and Converters of Cotton Piece Goods

—FOR EXPORT—

Neuss, Hesslein Corporation, in Manila, P. I.

Carrying a stock of American Cotton Piece Goods for distribution on the spot.

Casa Neuss, Hesslein y Cia. de Columbia, S. A.

Bogota with branches in Barranquilla Medellin

Havana	also BRANCH OFFICES in	Lima
Caracas	Santo Domingo	Sidney
Trinidad	Santiago, Chile	Panama
Kingston	Concepcion, Chile	Adelaide
	Valparaiso, Chile	
	Melbourne	
	Guayaquil	
	San Salvador	
	Buenos Aires	



JORDAN
MANUFACTURING COMPANY
BOBBINS

MILLS AT MONTICELLO, GA. AND TOBACANE, NC.

MONTICELLO, GEORGIA

WELL DRILLING AND DEEP WELL PUMPS

We do the engineering, and have had 32 years experience solving water problems satisfactorily for textile mills.

Sydror Pump & Well Co., Inc.
Richmond, Va.

THE CHOICE OF A HUMIDIFYING SYSTEM

must be one that for simplicity with great capacity and economy in maintenance produces uniformly such conditions that may be determined for the different requirements of the work. In the American Moistening Company's method of humidifying, all such requirements are GUARANTEED.

Our COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIERS

Our FAN TYPE and HIGH DUTY HUMIDIFIERS

Our VENTILATING Type of Humidifier (Taking fresh air into the room from outside)

Our ATOMIZERS or COMPRESSED AIR SYSTEM

Our COMPRESSED AIR CLEANING SYSTEM

Our CONDITIONING ROOM EQUIPMENT

Our AUTOMATIC HUMIDITY CONTROL (Can be applied to systems already installed)

Our AUTOMATIC TEMPERATURE CONTROL

Are all STANDARDS OF MODERN TEXTILE MILL EQUIPMENTS.

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

RUSSELL GRINNELL, President

BOSTON, MASS.

FRANK B. COMINS, General Manager

SOUTHERN OFFICE, Atlanta Trust Company Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

TALLOW—OILS—GUMS—COMPOUNDS

TEXTOL, A new product especially for Print Cloths. A complete warp size, requires no addition of tallow



TRADE MARK

Tallow, Soluble Grease, Soluble Oils, Gums, Glues, Gum Arabol, Lancashire Size, Waxes, Finishing Pastes, Soaps, Glycerine, Ready-made heavy Size, Sago and Tapioca Flours, Dextrines, China Clay, Soluble Blue Bone Grease, Bleachers' Blue.

SPECIAL COMPOUNDS FOR WARPS, WHERE STOP MOTIONS ARE USED.

WEIGHTING COMPOUNDS FOR COLORED AND WHITE WARPS. FINISHING COMPOUNDS FOR ALL CLASSES OF FABRICS.

The Arabol best grades of cotton warp sizing compounds make the "finest weaving and will hold the fly."

These compounds are based on the best practical experience and the best materials used in their manufacture.

The Arabol Manufacturing Co

P. D. JOHNSON, Ga., Ala., and Tenn. Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

Offices: 110 East 42nd St., New York, N. Y.

Southern Agent: Cameron

MacRae, Concord, N. C.

ALSO HOSIERY FINISHING AND BLEACHINGS



Factories: Brooklyn, N. Y.

P. P. GIBSON, South Carolina Agent, Greenville, S. C.

Manufacturers of
Spools of Every Description
Speeders, Skewers, Warp and
Filling Bobbins, Twister
Bobbins, Northrop Loom
Bobbins.

Walter L. Parker Co.

LOWELL, MASS.

WE SPECIALIZE IN

NEW MILL EQUIPMENT

Southern Representative

Charlotte Supply Co.

Charlotte, N. C.

Established 1896

Incorporated 1914

LOWELL SHUTTLE COMPANY

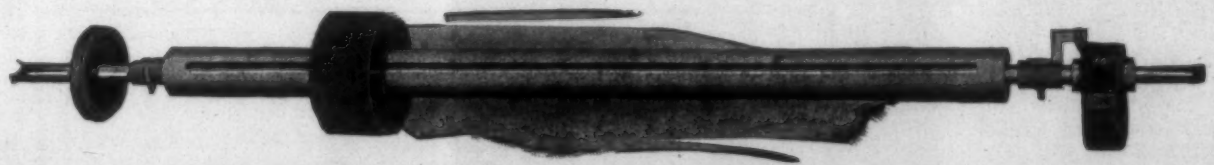
Manufacturers of

BOBBINS SPOOLS SHUTTLES

Write or Telegraph for Quotations

Office and Factory: 19 Tanner St., LOWELL MASS

Textile Grinding Machinery Of All Kinds

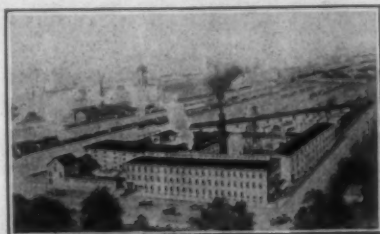


Send in Your Old Grinders to be Repaired

Southern Agent, E. M. Terryberry, 1126 Healy Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

B. S. ROY & SON CO., WORCESTER, MASS.

Established 1868



DAVID M. BROWN
President

GEORGE G. BROWN
Treasurer

THE DAVID BROWN COMPANY

Lawrence, Mass.

NOTE our New Factory Additions and Improved Facilities for Manufacturing Our

"HIGH GRADE"

Bobbins, Spools and Shuttles

Correspondence Solicited

Catalog on Request

Cotton Notes

The Week's Cotton Trade.

Cotton prices continued fairly firm with, however, a downward tendency during the week ending August 24. Spot cotton declined about 1-4 of a cent per pound and October future contracts at New York about 3-16c, as compared with the closing prices of the previous week. Weather conditions were loosed up on as more favorable, due to reported rains in certain sections of Texas, with some reports, however, stating that it was too late for any benefit to be derived from these rains. Private reports as to the probable condition of the crop as of August 25, range from 56 to 59. Spot sales during the week were quite large, particularly at Houston, when on August 18 this market reported sales of over 14,000 bales.

The dry goods markets report considerable more activity with a better feeling all around.

The average of the quotations of 10 spot markets on August 24, was 24.55c per pound as compared with 24.82c on August 17.

October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange closed at 24.23 as compared with 24.40 the previous week.

Exports during the week ending August 24, were light, amounting to 17,725 bales against 55,939 bales last week and 25,026 bales for the same period in 1922.

Certificated stock at New York on August 24, was 3,214 bales, and at New Orleans, 7,993 bales. Total stocks of all kinds at New York, 15,086 bales, and at New Orleans, 44,024 bales.



Williams, Smithwick & Co.
Memphis, Tenn.

Ridgely D. Park
Charlotte, N. C.

WILLIAMS, SMITHWICK & PARK CO. COTTON

MISSISSIPPI STAPLES ARKANSAS BENDERS
143 Brevard Court, CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Long Distance Phone 9940 Postal Phone Local Phone 5436
Branch Offices in the Carolinas and Georgia



LOUIS WOODS, JR., & COMPANY Cotton Merchants

All Kinds of Raw Cotton, Low Grades Especially
Types and Samples Sent on Request
Phones: Main 5417-7706 Postal L. D.
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

WARWICK-AIKEN & COMPANY COTTON

MISSISSIPPI, ARKANSAS, TENNESSEE COTTON OF SUPERIOR
QUALITY
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

W. J. BRITTON & CO.

RIVERS, BENDERS and STAPLE
COTTON

104 S. Front St.
Memphis, Tenn., U. S. A.

BARNWELL & COMPANY

Staple Cotton
MISSISSIPPI and ARKANSAS
Have Been Making Satisfactory
Shipments Since 1886
MEMPHIS, TENN.



GOOD SPINNING — SMALL WASTE

BELL BROTHERS & COMPANY

Successors to BELL-SHAW CO.
Dallas, Texas

COTTON SHIPPERS AND EXPORTERS

Branches—Houston, Brownwood, Sweetwater, Corsicana, Stamford, Texas
and Oklahoma City and Hobart, Okla.

PHILIP LINDSLEY & CO.

Cotton

Texas and Oklahoma Cotton.

Dallas :- :- :- Texas

LEVERETT & MOORE

Texas Cotton

A Specialty

All Grades

Hillsboro :- Texas

New York

MORIMURA, ARAI & COMPANY

—Agents—

Yokohama Ki-Ito Kwaisha, Ltd.

Yokohama, Osaka & Tokio

Japan

Dallas

Edw. W. Geer

J. Hoyt Geer

GEER & GEER

Cotton.

Dallas, Texas

Member Dallas Cotton Exchange and Texas Cotton Association.
Cable Address "GEER" P. O. Box 341

LAMPE-THOMAS CO., Inc.

Fort Worth, Texas

Cotton Merchants

Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas Cottons

T. L. ALLEN

Cotton Shippers

All Grades and Staples

Yorktown, Tex.

Branch Office: Cuero, Tex.

Henderson Cotton Co.

Regular and Irregular

Cotton

Sell on Actual Samples

Houston, Texas

W. E. STAPP & CO.

All gradest Texas Cotton

BEST CURRENT PRICE

Shipped Direct to Mills

San Antonio, Texas

A. H. SAFFORD

Texas Cotton

Temple, Texas

J. H. HUTTON & CO.

Members Houston Cotton
Exchange.

Merchants COTTON Exporters

All Grades Texas Staple

Inquiries for Low Grade Staples

Dooley Bldg., Houston, Tex.

REYNOLDS & WHITE

Dallas, Texas

Texas and Oklahoma

Cotton

S. G. Tarkington & Sons

Cotton

All Grades and Staples

Cuero :- Texas

George V. Launey & Co.

Cotton

Domestic—Export

Dallas, Texas

Gum Tragasol Agglutinates

the fibres of the yarn—cotton, woolen or worsted which ever it may be—and prevents waste of good materials by eliminating flyings.

Gum Tragasol is Cheaper
than either wool or cotton, therefore, its use is a distinct economy.

JOHN P. MARSTON COMPANY
247 Atlantic Avenue, Boston

Fire Without Having A Cleaning Period On



For Use with Either Natural, Induced or Forced Draft
FOR DETAILED INFORMATION WRITE

THOMAS GRATE BAR COMPANY
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Cocker Machine and Foundry Company
Gastonia, N. C.

BUILDERS OF TEXTILE MACHINERY

Linking Warpers Linkers Balling Warpers Balling Attachments
Section Beam Warpers Long Chain Beams Short Chain Beams
Warp Splitting Machines Warp Dyeing Machines Warp Doublers
and Splitters Warp Coilers Boiling Out Boxes and Warp Washing
Machines Dye House Ballers.



The Standard of Excellence
Electrical Installations
IN TEXTILE MILLS AND
VILLAGES

HUNTINGTON & GUERRY, Inc.
GREENVILLE, S. C.

DISINFECTANT

We guarantee our disinfectant to meet any government specifications. We manufacture them ourselves, and do not fill them with rosin or other cheap fillers. Get our prices. They will surprise you.

MASURY-YOUNG CO.

Established 1857

BOSTON, MASS.

Emmons Loom Harness Company

The Largest Manufacturers of Loom Harness and Reeds in America

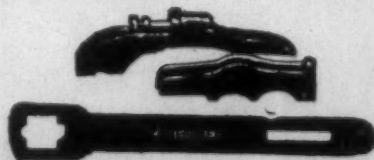
Loom Harness and Reeds

Slasher and Striking Combs Warps and Leice Reeds,
Beamer and Dresser Hecks, Mending Eyes, Jacquard
Heddles

LAWRENCE, MASS.

DIXON LUBRICATING SADDLE CO.

BRISTOL, RHODE ISLAND



Use Dixon Patent Stirrup Adjusting Saddles, the latest invention in Saddles for Top Rolls of Spinning Machines. Manufacturers of all kinds of Saddles, Stirrups and Levers.

WRITE FOR SAMPLE

Textile Operating Executives of Georgia to Meet.

18. What is the most satisfactory let-off motion for weaving a medium weight goods?

19. Do you get better results in weaving from filling made with traverse going up fast and down slow or that made with traverse going up slow and down fast?

Twisting.

1. What is the best method of avoiding making corkscrew yarn on twistlers, when twisting more than 5 ply?

2. Should the speed of traverse on twistlers be increased when changing from say two ply to say six ply in order to lay yarn on the twister spool evenly and smoothly, rather than piling it on unevenly as it does when traverse is run at the same speed for two as six ply?

3. What is the largest ring that two, three and four ply coarse yarns can be successfully run on, yarn to be run with standard twist?

4. What do you consider best for these yarns: flange ring with steel traveler, or vertical ring with bronze traveler? Which would you consider best on vertical rings, steel or bronze travelers?

5. What spindle speed would you advise on a 5 inch ring twister? Could this frame be run at a faster speed with individual motor than with belt drive?

6. What is the difference in the life of a waxed band and a band that is not waxed? Is there any difference in percent of slippage of the two bands?

Cloth Room.

1. How close to face and underside of cloth should card and emery wheels on brusher be set to obtain best results?

2. What material should be used in covering drums on sewing rolling machines?

Bleaching and Dyeing.

1. What is the best method of saturation for yarn bleaching? What solution should be used in this? State in simple terms.

2. What is the best method of saturation for cloth bleaching? What solution should be used in this? State in simple terms.

3. What preparatory saturation should be used for yarn dyeing? What solution should be used in this? State in simple, not chemical, terms and offer alternatives for some few colors which require different treatment.

4. What preparatory saturation should be used for cloth dyeing? What solution should be used on this? State in simple, not chemical,

terms, and offer alternatives for some few colors which require different treatment.

International Textile Exposition

Everything is practically "all set" for Textile Week in Boston from October 29 to November 3, and trade circles in general all over the country are showing increased interest in the coming of the eighth International Textile Exposition to be given in Mechanics Building. From the present indications there will be fully 400 exhibits embracing every important item in the industry.

Public attendance, it is estimated, will reach 100,000. Experience has taught the management that the sight of machinery in actual operation, turning out the various kinds of goods, "Cloth in the making," is a wonderful drawing card, interesting to thousands, both young and old, as well as instructive. Proof of this was shown when the idea was first advanced by the director gen-

Western North Carolina

"The Land of the Sky"

**MICHIGAN,
WISCONSIN,
MINNESOTA,
COLORADO,
UTAH,**

**CALIFORNIA,
CANADA,**

NEW ENGLAND,

AND

Seashore Resorts

**GREATLY REDUCED
SUMMER FARES**

Now In Effect

via

Southern Railway System

From JACKSONVILLE

**SEND FOR FREE
BOOKLET**

Convenient Schedules
Attractive Service

Inquire

R. H. GRAHAM

Division Passenger Agent
Southern Railway System
Charlotte, N. C.



Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

**BEST for CLEANING
MILL FLOORS**

Poland Soap Works

Anniston, Ala.

eral, Chester I. Campbell, the attendance that particular year jumping beyond all expectations. The effect was felt by the exhibitors, and since the initial presentation of this feature there has been a steady and insistent effort on their part to present everything that would be pleasing to the public.

An important attendance feature of the Exposition, which draws a large number of persons aside from the engineers and technical experts, is the exhibits in the power department in the basement. Here, besides the great power plant of the building, supplying the motive force for the machinery, will be shown all the new devices which have proved efficient in the transmission and application of power in mill work. The power show will be under the direction of the New England Association

of Commercial Engineers, and the annual convention of that body will be held during the week of the show with delegates in attendance from all parts of the country.

Monroe Mills Monroe, Ga.

J. W. Mears, Sr. Superintendent
J. H. Perkins Carder
J. C. Eller Spinner
S. W. Ingram Weaver
W. A. McDonald Cloth Room
Guy Wallace Master Mechanic

Delburg-Linden, No. 2 Davidson, N. C.

J. M. Blue Superintendent
W. H. Hartsoe Carder
C. M. White Spinner
W. A. Hovis Winder Room
R. M. Johnston Master Mechanic

Southern Railway System Popular Excursion

TO

Washington, D. C.,

FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1923

ROUND TRIP FARE FROM
CHARLOTTE, N. C. \$11.00

Schedule Special Train and Round Trip Fares

Leave	Schedule	Round Trip Fare
Charlotte	9:05 pm	\$11.00
Concord	9:40 pm	10.50
Kannapolis	9:50 pm	10.50
Landis	9:55 pm	10.50
China Grove	10:00 pm	10.50
Salisbury	10:25 pm	10.00

Arrive Washington 8:50 A. M. September 1st.

A rare opportunity to visit the Nation's capital. Tickets good 4 days and 3 nights in Washington. This is a fine opportunity to spend the week-end and Labor Day in this beautiful city.

BIG LEAGUE BASEBALL GAME SEPT. 2ND.
Washington Americans vs. New York Americans
See Babe Ruth, Walter Johnson and other great stars in action.

Tickets good returning on regular trains (except No. 37 up to and including train No. 33, leaving Washington, D. C., 9:35 P. M., September 4th, 1923. Tickets good in day coaches and Pullman sleeping cars.

Make your sleeping car reservations early. For detailed information apply to ticket agents or address:

R. H. GRAHAM
Division Passenger Agent
Charlotte, N. C.

COTTON YARNS

All Numbers, Regular, Reverse and Fancy Twists.

Mills wishing to sell direct to discriminating customers please write, stating counts and quality, carded or combed, skeins, ball or chain warps, tubes or cones.

Sales to customers by wire on mill's acceptance and approval.

Edward J. McCaughey

YARN BROKER

DIRECT MILL AGENT

Morehead City, N. C.

The ideal North Carolina Coast resort, offering unusual attractions and accommodations for visitors. Atlantic Hotel has been remodeled and with other hotels offers excellent accommodations: Unsurpassed surf bathing at Bogue Sound.

Convenient schedules via Norfolk Southern trains and close connections at Goldsboro from points on connecting lines.

Special Sunday, Week-end and Summer Excursion fares. Sunday train leave Morehead City 5:30 P. M.

For information, rates and schedules, apply any ticket agent or write

J. F. DALTON,
General Passenger Agent,
Norfolk, Va.

CHARLOTTE DOUBLE LOOP (HOOK)

CARD BANDS

BEST BY TEST

Also Spinning, Spooling and Twisting Bands

When ordering card bands state make of card and size of doffer. With this information we guarantee correct fit, both diameter and length, of any band for any make of card.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BANDING MILL

Box 44

Charlotte, N. C.

WENTWORTH Double Duty Travelers

Last Longer, Make Stronger Yarn, Run Clear, Preserve the SPINNING RING. The greatest improvement entering the Spinning room since the advent of the HIGH SPEED SPINDLE.

Manufactured only by the

National Ring Traveler Co.

Providence, R. I.

31 W. 1st St., Charlotte, N. C.

DAVIS SEPTIC TANKS

Our new indoor waste water sewage disposal system is the last word in sanitation and economy.

Write for particulars

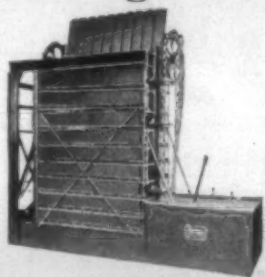
J. B. DAVIS

217 1/2 S. Tryon Street

Charlotte, N. C.

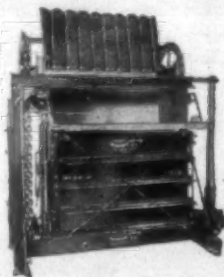
ALL STEEL ECONOMY FIRE PROOF

Largest Line in U. S.
Baling Presses



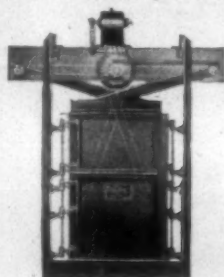
Electric Power
Waste Press

There's an Economy for every baling purpose. Backed by over quarter Century's experience.



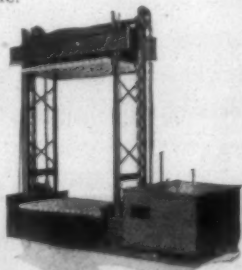
Hand Power
Waste Baler

Guaranteed to make more bales at less cost per ton, equal conditions. Let us prove it.



Electric Power
Yarn Press

Tell us your needs and let us co-operate. We may save you considerable.



Electric Power
Cloth Press

Write Economy Baler Co., Dept., S. T. Ann Arbor, Mich. Ask for new catalog.

ALL STEEL ECONOMY FIRE PROOF

J. KIRK ROWELL
TEXTILE MILL SPECIALTIES
KRON DIAL SCALES

BACKED BY A SERVICE ORGANIZATION
ECONOMY BALING PRESSES
SAVE LABOR-HEAVY BALES-FAST WORK
ATLANTA, GA.



We Weren't Especially Thinking of You When We Built the Laminar!

We were thinking of the man who is going to push it over your mill floor. We were thinking of the man who has to listen to the rumble and rattle of trucks passing behind him and in front of him all day long.

That is why we made Laminar Mill trucks and Roving cans of Vul-Cot Fibre—the same material that goes into the famous Vul-Cot guaranteed waste basket.

The result is a mill truck that is weldy, that is easy to handle, that is so light that it makes scarcely any noise. Incidentally it is mighty easy on mill floors.

Frankly, though we were thinking of you or of your pocketbook, rather. The Laminar with all its lightness is a perfect pig for punishment. It will stand up for years under the hardest of rough and tumble mill wear.

We have them in nearly every conceivable shape and size.

Write us for price list and catalogue.

National
Vulcanized Fibre Co.
Wilmington, Del.

Safety, Too

Your floors are in one of two conditions; either they are safe under foot or they are a constant menace to the life and limbs of your employees.

This latter condition is not caused by failure to wash the floors, but rather through the use of soap powders which fail to rinse away the greasy, soapy film which they deposit during the washing process.

These dangerous factors never result when

Wyandotte Detergent

is used, for in hundreds of mills where this cleaner is standardized the floors are not only cleaned and cleaned easily and economically, but also so freely does Wyandotte Detergent rinse that the surface is left with a perfectly firm, safe foothold for the active, busy worker.

INDIAN IN DIAMOND



IN EVERY PACKAGE

The J. B. FORD CO., Sole Mfrs.
Wyandotte, Michigan

Determination of Strength of Dyestuffs.

(Continued from Page 11)

given us very interesting data. We find, for instance, that if we take a Bismark brown, then the error of any single dye in a series may run as high as 15 or 20 per cent. If we are dealing with a black, the error may be about the same, the acid colors, which exhaust well, may be counted on within closer limits. Note that I am not saying that the dye tester's eye cannot see finer differences than these percentages. I am saying that all the factors, taken together, may mislead the dye tester to that extent. On the other hand, if you perform a series of dye tests each step in the process of standardizing, then you may find a very much higher accuracy. I think, in the case of the acid colors, we can count on being within three per cent. In the case of blacks, we are not more than 5 per cent off; however, such extreme accuracies are only obtained by such tests as we use in standardizing, tests of which the following is a right outline, an outline which I give you because I think you will be interested in the kind of which leads to the most accurate results, though it is work which the user of dyestuffs can hardly duplicate.

First of all, a sample of each crude charge of color as it is made in the plant, is dyed against our standard, the strength of the crude being guessed at by a spot test of the solution on paper before the set of dyeing is put on, so that the strength of the standard and of the

crude may coincide. The set of dyeings which is put on will vary, say by steps of 5 per cent. Where complete, these are examined and if any one of the skeins is found to be out of line, that is, if a skein which should show 5 per cent greater strength than another shows equality, then the whole set is thrown out and another put on.

When enough crude material is available for a mix (we go back to our records of the crude and use charges which we think will give us the right shade and will insure our having strength enough to allow of standardizing. This first mix is again sampled carefully and tested against standard. The results we get are checked against our preliminary reports on the charges and if there seem to be a serious discrepancy, we repeat the tests.

Standardizing agent is then put into the mixer and the material remixed. Samples are taken and these are once more checked, this time against the standard and against the previous mix. All the dyeings must agree with what we expect before we will pass our judgment on the set. If necessary, more standardizing material is added; sometimes this will be salt or Glauber's salt, sometimes it will be crude color, which is likely to bring the mix to the right shade. This mix is sampled and tested once more against what went before and the standard and if now it is found to be standard, then the mixer is dumped into barrels and at least three samples are taken from the barrels. These barrel samples must check among themselves, and with the previous dyeings of the mix, also with the standard. Only then do we feel that we can send the color to the shipping house. If we clean out the mixer, we even check the sweepings separately to see whether what has stuck around the edges of the mixer can have any effect on our mix.

Port Elizabeth Wool and Mohair Shipments.

Declared exports from Port Elizabeth during May were 147,219 pounds of scoured wool, valued at \$127,934, 122,392 pounds, worth \$57,759, of greasy wool, and 216,784 pounds of mohair with a value of \$260,485. Comparative figures for April were 176,397 pounds and \$126,511 of scoured wool, 1,155,550 pounds and \$42,199 of greasy wool, and 5,747 pounds of mohair valued at \$6,782. Shipments of grease wools to the United States have almost ceased although scoured wools are still being sent in fairly large quantities. The quantity of mohair shipped to America in May was greater than exports for any month since November, 1922, Consul Monnet E. Davis, Port Elizabeth, reports to the Department of Commerce.

Hosiery Imports For May Come to \$339,619.

Washington. — The imports of hosiery into the United States for the month of May totaled \$339,619, according to a report just issued by the Department of Commerce. Imported wool hosiery was valued at \$218,550.



Some Recommendations

CHEROKEE SPINNING CO.
Knoxville, Tenn.

During the last three and a half YEARS we have used your MI CLEANSER, EXCLUSIVELY, as a SCRUBBING POWDER, and we find it HIGHLY SATISFACTORY.

We have obtained better RESULTS from your PRODUCT than we have been able to OBTAIN from any other SCRUBBING POWDER we have TRIED.

NICHOLS MFG. COMPANY
Asheville, N. C., U. S. A.

CHARLIE NICHOLS
Pres., Treas. & Genl. Mgr.

Meeting of Weavers' Division.
(Continued from Page 10)

Gillespie, J. G., overseer weaving, Drayton, S. C.
Goodroe, R. F., superintendent Ice-morlee mills, Monroe, N. C.
Greer, J. A., American Wool & Cotton Reporter, Greenville, S. C.
Gregory, W. R., D. E. Converse Co., Glendale, S. C.
Hallman, B. D., Gaffney, S. C.
Hamilton, A. M., superintendent, Chesnee, S. C.
Hamilton, Robert H., New Bedford, Mass.
Hamrick, F. Y., Forest City, N. C.
Hamrick, Lyman, Gaffney, S. C.
Harrill, H. F., overseer weaving, Louise Mill, Charlotte, N. C.
Hartsoe, M. M., overseer of weaving, Liberty Mill No. 2, Easley, S. C.
Haskins, L. L., E. F. Houghton & Co., Greenville, S. C.
Hawkins, P. C., assistant superintendent, Cliffside Mills, Cliffside, S. C.
Hinson, W. H., Ice-morlee Mill No. 2, Monroe, N. C.
Holland, R. G., Shelby, N. C.
Hoy, T. F., Providence Drysalts Co., Spartanburg, S. C.
Hughes, Carl, night weaver, Ella Mill, Shelby, S. C.
Hull, M. S., Chadwick-Hoskins Sta., Charlotte, N. C.
Hudkey, J. P., overseer weaving, Cowpens, S. C.
Jacumin, J. H., superintendent Broad River Mill, Blacksburg, S. C.
Jenkins, W. D., Shelby, N. C.
Kale, M. B., Shelby, N. C.
Kelly, Billy, representing Chas Allen, Charlotte, N. C.
Kennedy, W. A., Root Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Lattimore, B. M., United Chemical Products Co., Jersey City, N. J.
LeGrand, R. T., supt., Shelby, N. C. Cotton Mill
Lockman, L. C., Draper Corporation, Atlanta, Ga.
MacRae, Cameron, Arabol Mfg. Co., Concord, N. C.
McCall, C. F., spinner, Caroleen, N. C.
McClure, F. D., overseer weaving, Clifton Mfg. Co., No. 4, Clifton, S. C.
McCombs, J. V., Buffalo, S. C.
McCraney, J. A., overseer spinning, Ice-morlee Mills, Monroe, N. C.
McMahon, C. L., overseer weaving, Henrietta Mills, Henrietta, N. C.
Maigatter, C. D., United Chemical Products Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Moore, John K., Gaffney, S. C.
Moss, T. S., spinner, Blacksburg, S. C.
O'Hara, W. R., Stafford Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Ousley, M. U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co., Greenville, S. C.
Perry, Hext M., Detroit Graphite Co., Greenville, S. C.
Phelan, N. J., Cotton, Atlanta, Ga.
Phillips, J. L., Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.
Phillip, Robert W., Cotton, Atlanta, Ga.
Phillips, W. T., Pacific Mills, Columbia, S. C.

Pool, O. R. S., Fafnir Ball Bearings, Greenville, S. C.
Pool, R. W., Atlanta, Ga.
Power, A. E., Gaffney, S. C.
Powers, S. R., superintendent, Limestone & Hamrick, Gaffney, S. C.
Price, J. F., cloth room, Caroleen, N. C.
Quick, J. A., carder, Louise Mills, Charlotte, N. C.
Quick, W. C., overseer carding, Monroe, N. C.
Riddle, C. R., Overseer carding, Olympia Mills, Columbia, S. C.
Robinson, J. J., weaver, Hamrick Mills, Gaffney, S. C.
Rowland, W. C., overseer weaving, Union-Buffalo Mills, Union, S. C.
Runge, H. E., Draper Corporation, Atlanta, Ga.
Sanders, S. J., carder and spinner, Eastside Mfg. Co., Shelby, N. C.
Sibley, Q. B., Fairmont, S. C.
Sloan, S. M., American Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.
Smoot, M. G., Forest City, N. C.
Spratt, H. E., weaver, Henrietta Mills, No. 2, Caroleen, N. C.
Stofer, S. O., Gaffney, S. C.
Tattersall, W. R., Lumberton, N. C.
Thackston, H. L., overseer weaving, Converse, S. C.
Thomas, S. C., Seydel Chemical Co., Spartanburg, S. C.
Thomason, J. V., Assistant Superintendent, Hart Cotton Mills, Tarboro, N. C.
Thompson, W. H., overseer weaving, Seneca, S. C.
Thornton, R. V.
Tice, J. E., W. F. Fancourt & Co., Greenville, S. C.
Toms, J. P., Eastside Mfg Co. Shelby, N. C.
Waldron, H. J., E. F. Houghton & Co., Greensboro, N. C.
Walters, E. M., superintendent Chadwick-Hoskins Co., No. 4 and No. 2, Charlotte, N. C.
Warren, C. H., Draper Corporation, Atlanta, Ga.
Webb, J. W., Shelby, N. C.
Wilkins, Jack, Greenville, S. C.
Wofford, J. L., weaver, Lydia Mill, Clinton, S. C.
Wynne, J. E., Universal Winding Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Zandt, Harold Van, Corn Products Co., Greenville, S. C.

Mexican Goods Reshipped to Central America Through New York.

The Mexican cotton goods industry is passing through a severe crisis, and as a result is resorting to a practice of former years of selling to New York commission houses for reshipment to Central America, it is reported. It is claimed that Mexican cotton goods can be shipped to New York, passed through the hands of commission merchants in that city with a consequent increase in price, shipped to Central America, and still be sold at a lower price



BARNWELL BROTHERS

GREENWOOD, MISSISSIPPI

Shippers—COTTON—Exporters

Selecting Benders and Staples a Specialty

BUYING AGENCIES THROUGHOUT THE DELTA

Branch Offices: Clarksdale

Cable Address: "Barn"

Represented at Gastonia, N. C., by S. E. Barnwell, Jr.

JOSEPH NEWBURGER, President

D. W. BROOKS, Vice-President

W. H. WILLEY, Vice-President

NORMAN MONAGHAN, Secy-Treas.

NEWBURGER COTTON CO.

(INCORPORATED)

MEMPHIS - TENN.

Mississippi Delta Cotton our Specialty

G. D. TAYLOR & CO.

Mississippi Delta Staples

Home Office

Memphis, Tennessee

W. J. DAVIS & COMPANY

Cotton for Spinners

Knoxville, Tenn.

Jackson, Miss.

New Orleans, La.

LAMAR SELLERS & CO.

Clarksdale, Miss.

COTTON

Delta Staples and Benders Our Specialty

Cable Address: "Sellers"
Codes: Shepperson's 78-81
Meyer's 39th

Domestic—COTTON—Export

J. F. RODGERS & CO.

CLARKSDALE, MISS.

Merchants and Shippers
Cable Address "Rodchurch"

THREEFOOT BROS. & CO.

Cotton Merchants

Meridian, Miss.

Handlers of Mississippi
Cotton

MONTGOMERY & SUMNER
Yazoo City, Miss.

Mississippi Delta Cotton

Extra Staples a Specialty
Carolina Representative
Ernest D. Sumner Agency
Gastonia, N. C.
Branch Offices
Greenwood, Miss. Belzonia, Miss.

H. Chassaniol

CHASSANIOL & CO.

High Grade Staple Cotton

Experienced Handlers of Low Grade
Staples
GREENWOOD, MISSISSIPPI

S. L. DODSON

E. J. MOONEY

DODSON & MOONEY

Cotton Merchants

Domestic—Export
BENDERS AND STAPLES
Main Office: CLARKSDALE, MISS.

B. F. OLIVER & CO.

COTTON

Staples and Benders
Clarksdale, Miss.

FOLLOW A LEADER

Twenty-five years of shop practice on CARDS, winding LICKER-INS, and clothing FLATS.
Winding Licker-ins a specialty. My references are my customers.
Write for particulars.

J. D. Hollingsworth
Box 69, GREENVILLE, S. C.

COTTON

Let Us Quote You

Southeastern Selling Agency

LESSER-GOLDMAN COTTON COMPANY

OF ST. LOUIS, MO.
P. H. PARTRIDGE, Agent, Charlotte, N. C.

Extra staples, and good 1 1-16 and 1 1-8 cotton from Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas, and Memphis territory.

COOPER & GRIFFIN

(Incorporated)

COTTON

GREENVILLE, S. C.

S. B. TANNER, JR. Postal Phone MOREHEAD JONES
Local Phone 821 Long Distance Phone 9998

TANNER & JONES

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Representing

NEWBURGER COTTON CO.
Memphis, Tenn.

TRAYER, STEELE & COMPANY
Dallas, Texas.

Stewart Brothers. Cotton Co.

(Incorporated)
of New Orleans, La.

Cotton Merchants

STAPLES A SPECIALTY

Charlotte, N. C. Greenville, S. C.

William and York Wilson

Charlotte, N. C. Rock Hill, S. C.

Cotton Brokers

Charlotte Phone 4806 Rock Hill Phone 695
Postal Phone

GEO. M. ROSE, JR.

COTTON

19½ East Fourth Street
Charlotte, N. C.

SANDERS, ORR & CO.

COTTON

Charlotte, N. C.

J. L. BUSSEY & CO.

COTTON

Greenville, S. C.

HAMBLEY & CO.

Spot Cotton Brokers

SALISBURY, N. C.

LINEBERGER BROS.

BROKERS—SHIPPERS

Carolina and Delta Staples
All Kinds Short Cotton
Lincolnton, N. C.

GRAY-BARKLEY CO., INC.

Staple Cottons

Gastonia, N. C.

B. H. PARKER & CO.

Cotton Brokers

Staples a Specialty

Codes 1878-1881 Bell Phone 51
Gastonia, N. C.

J. F. Mathewes Hamlin Beattie

Mathewes, Beattie & Co.

COTTON

Local Phone 17
Long Distance Phone 9912
Postal Phone
GREENVILLE, S. C.

RANKINS-ADAMS CO.

GASTONIA, N. C.

WE SPECIALIZE IN STAPLES

Local and Postal Phones
Codes—Shepperson's 1878-81

A. N. MEANS

COTTON

ALL KINDS OF STAPLE AND
SHORT COTTON

Bell and Postal Phones
Gastonia, N. C.

KENNETH GRIGG & CO.

COTTON

All Grades—Long and Short
Staples
Lincolnton, N. C.

H. H. WOLFE & CO.

COTTON

Monroe, N. C.

Cotton Goods

New York.—Trading was more active in the cotton goods markets last week, with indications that business should be appreciably better within a short time. Prices advanced were named on a number of lines last week. The sales for the week would undoubtedly have been larger had mills been willing to make long future contracts at prevailing prices. They regarded these prices as too close to production costs and were unwilling to contract over a long period. The bulk of the business done last week called for delivery in September and October.

Among the advances noted were a quarter cent a yard on bleached cottons while an eighth to a half cent was asked on print cloths and sheetings over prices of ten days ago. Higher prices were named on colored cottons and these goods sold more freely at higher prices.

Some very good business was done on gingham last week, this trade being handled at the prices to be named later when the 1924 spring prices are announced. Percal sales were somewhat larger and combed yarn goods in the gray were also in better demand.

Wholesalers report that retailers are ordering more goods, especially napped goods and blankets and are asking for deliveries on other goods on order. As a whole, production continued very low in most mill centers. The uncertainty of cotton prices and the lack of profit in present prices is still tending to keep production low. In fact, sales of print cloths and sheetings with the last two weeks have exceeded production for the first time in some months.

Inquiry for duck has shown considerable improvement. Buyers, however, showed a tendency to take small lots only and are hesitant to place large contracts until market prices have become more stable. Quotations showed considerable variation. Competition for business on duck is very keen and for that reason prices have suffered in the small trading. Prices are unsatisfactory to the mills, being considered below costs on practically all constructions.

There was very little tire fabric business last week. Quotations showed practically no change, and it was reported that mills were ready to sell from stock on hand on

the basis for 50 cents for 1 1-8 card-4 ed peeler cords and as low as 47c for square woven.

Some new business in yarn goods was reported during the week. Sales continued very firm and mills would not accept converters offers to buy at recent low prices.

Cotton goods prices were quoted as follows:

Print cloths, 28 in. 64x64s, 7 1-8c; print cloths, 28 in. 64x60s, 6 7-8; Print cloths, 27 in. 64x64, 6 5-8; gray goods, 38 1-2 in. 64x64s, 9 1-2c; gray goods, 39 in. 68x72s, 11; gray goods, 39 in. 80x80s, 12; brown sheetings, 3 yard 14 1-2; brown sheetings, 4 yd., 11 1-2; brown sheetings, standard, 15 1-4; ticking, 8 ounce, 25a30; denims, 220, 23; staple gingham, 19; standard prints 9 1-4; dress gingham, 21 1-2a24; kid finished cambrics, 9 1-2a10 1-2.

Hongkong Imports Gunny Bags.

Hongkong normally imports 800,000 tons of gunny bags annually. These are re-exported to North China, Indo-China, the Philippine Islands and other nearby markets. No gunny bags are exported to the United States, but Consul Leroy Webber reports that local dealers are hoping that in the future, a portion of the American orders now being placed direct in India, will be handled through this market.

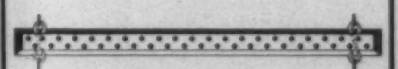
Joseph L. Davidson Co.

Established 1889

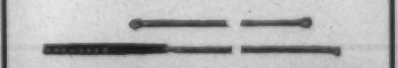
Designing Card Stamping Repeating
FOR ALL TEXTILE FABRICS

2525 N. Second St. Philadelphia, Pa.

Improved Dobby Chain



Dobby Cords



Rice Dobby Chain Co.
Millbury, Mass.

Send Us Your Order Today

B V C

TRADE MARK

WARP TYING MACHINES HAND KNOTTERS
WARP DRAWING MACHINES
AUTOMATIC SPOOLERS HIGH SPEED WARPERS
BARBER-COLMAN COMPANY

BOSTON, MASS. GREENVILLE, S. C.
MAIN OFFICE AND FACTORY:
ROCKFORD, ILL. U. S. A.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—The yarn market was much more active last week. There were numerous inquiries covering a wide range of yarns and some very substantial business resulted. Many of the inquiries came in at prices that mills would not accept and buyers found most mills very firm in their price ideas. Yarn purchasers evidently decided, in many instances, that they would be unable to get yarns at prices less than those quoted during the week and therefore were in the market for various quantities. Business was more active during the early part of the week. Toward the latter part many consumers, having covered their most pressing needs, were again inclined to hold off the market.

Both mills and dealers were considerably encouraged by the trend of business during the week. A newer and higher basis of prices has apparently been well established. Some mills selling direct were able to offer yarns slightly under the general market. The knitting yarn division showed more improvement, this being especially true of mercerized yarns. These yarns, which have been very dull for some weeks picked up rapidly last week and some very large sales were made. The improvement was based on the fact that hosiery mills are willing to come into the market and buy in anticipation of the hosiery orders they are expecting to get within the next few weeks. Hosiery mills have about used up their stocks of mercerized yarns and were faced with the alternative of closing their plants or buying more yarn. Hosiery orders have so far not been as large as manufacturers would like to see them, but have been large enough to indicate something of the demand that will come later in the season. Quotations on mercerized yarns were advanced and the higher prices were well maintained.

Fair buying of tire yarns has been noted, including 23s 5 ply and 11s 3 ply. Several hundred thousand pounds were involved. This is considered particularly gratifying in this quarter. Some mills groups qualified to produce these yarns were not approached with inquiries. The fabric mills will twist the yarns further.

After a prolonged absence the

plush trade came in with several plushorders running up to 75,000 pounds of 30s 2 ply warps. High grade yarns are wanted here and the price paid has been around 50c. A renewal of buying developed among lace makers who also bought some 50,000 and 75,000 pound lots. Insulators came in for small quantities of tinged 8s 3 and 4 ply. They paid up to 35s for lots up to 25,000 pounds. The best price noted yesterday was 34c, though early in the week 33c was paid and 32 1-2c bid. Towel manufacturers did not show the slightest interest in warps. Some few sales were put through for carpet producers.

Yarn prices were quoted in this market as follows:

Southern Two Ply Chain Warps.				
10s	38	a	2 ply 26s	46 a47
12s to 14s	39	a40	2 ply 30s	47 1/2 a48
2 ply 16s	41	a	2 ply 40s	58 a
2 ply 20s	42	a	2 ply 50s	72 a73
2 ply 24s	44	a45		
Southern Two Ply Skeins				
5s to 8s	36	a37	38s	56 a57
10s to 12s	37	a38	40s e	62 a63
14s	38	a	50s	70 a
16s	39	a40	60s	75 a
26s	41	a		
24s	44	a	Carpet—	
26s	46	a	1, 3 and	
30s	47	a	4 ply	34 a
36s	55	a	5 ply	34 a
Tinged Insulating Yarns.				
6s 1 ply	34	a34	12s, 2 ply	37 a
8s, 2 3 and			20s 2 ply	39 a40
4 ply	33	a	26s 2 ply	44 a45
10s, 1 ply and			30s 2 ply	46 a
2 ply	35	a36		
Duck Yarns				
3, 4 and 5 ply—			3, 4 and 5 ply—	
8s	37	a	16s	40 a
10s	38	a	20s	41 a
12s	39	a		
Southern Single Skeins.				
6s to 8s	36	a37	20s	40 a
10s	37	a	24s	43 a
12s	37 1/2	a	26s	44 1/2
14s	38 1/2	a	30s	45
16s	39	a		
Southern Combed Peeler Skeins, Etc.				
2 ply 20s	55	a	2 ply 50s	73 75
2 ply 30s	60	a63	2 ply 60s	80 a
2 ply 36s	65	a68	2 ply 70s	95 a
2 ply 40s	68	a70	2 ply 80s	1 05a
Southern Combed Peeler Cones.				
10s	46	a	30s	60 a
12s	47	a	32s	65 a
14s	48	a	34s	66 a
16s	49	a	36s	68 a
18s	50	a51	40s	70 a
20s	52	a	50s	75 a
22s	53	a	60s	83 a85
24s	54	a	70s	95 a
26s	55	a56	80s	1 05a
28s	57	a		
Eastern Carded Peeler Thread Twist Skeins.				
20s 2 ply	50	a	36s 2 ply	62 a
22s 2 ply	51	a	40s 2 ply	66 a
24s 2 ply	52	a	45s 2 ply	74 a
26s 2 ply	57	a	50s 2 ply	82 a
Eastern Carded Cones.				
10s	42	a	22s	48 a
12s	43	a	26s	52 a
14s	44	a	28s	53 a
20s	46	a		

BRADSHAW-ROBERSON COTTON COMPANY

COTTON MERCHANTS

Capital \$300,000

DOMESTIC AND EXPORT

Head Office, Greensboro, N. C.

AGENCIES: Atlanta, Ga.; Elberton, Ga.; Savannah, Ga.; Toccoa, Ga.; Charlotte, N. C.; Wilson, N. C.; Norfolk, Va.; Dallas, Texas; Milan, Italy.

Paulson, Linkroum & Co., Inc.

52 Leonard Street, NEW YORK CITY, U. S. A.

COTTON YARNS

Philadelphia

Providence

Chicago

Charlotte

CATLIN & COMPANY

NEW YORK

BOSTON

PHILADELPHIA

CHICAGO

Commission Merchants

Cotton Cloth and Cotton Yarn

SOUTHERN OFFICE

910-11 Commercial Bank Bldg. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

D. H. Mauney, Pres. Phil S. Steel, Vice-Pres. Frank W. Felsburg, 2nd V.-Pres.
J. S. P. Carpenter, Treasurer D. A. Rudisill, Secretary

Mauney-Steel Company COTTON YARNS

DIRECT FROM SPINNERS TO CONSUMER

287 Chestnut Street

Philadelphia, Pa.

Eastern Office, 336 Grosvenor Bldg., Providence, R. I.

Southern Office: Cherryville, N. C.

MILLS DESIRING DIRECT REPRESENTATION AND HAVE THEIR PRODUCT SOLD UNDER THEIR OWN MILL NAME WILL PLEASE COMMUNICATE.

RIDLEY WATTS & Co.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

44-46 Leonard Street NEW YORK CITY

Branch Offices

Chicago

Philadelphia

Boston

St. Louis

Baltimore

We Spin

Cotton Yarns

for Knitting, Weaving and Converting in all twists on cones, skeins, tubes and warps:

36s to 80s Single and Ply Combed Peeler-Right Twist

36s to 50s Single and Ply Double Carded Peeler-Right or Reverse Twist

20s to 60s, 2, 3, and 4 Ply Combed Peeler-Reverse Twist

J. H. SEPARK, Sec'y and Treas.
J. L. GRAY, V. P. and Gen. Mgr. Mfg.

Mills at {Gastonia, N. C.
Lincolnton, N. C.

Gray Mfg. Company
Flint Mfg. Company
Parkdale Mills, Inc.
Arlington Cotton Mills
Arrow Mills, Inc.
Myrtle Mills, Inc.
Arkray Mills, Inc.

GRAY-SEPARK YARN—Your order, if placed with us, will be executed with a yarn of unvarying high quality, the worth of which will show on your production records.

General Sales Offices

H. A. FLORSHEIM, Sales Manager

225 Fifth Avenue, New York City

(At 26th Street)

Telephones—Madison Square 7666, 7667, 7668, 7669

Branch Offices

BOSTON

GASTONIA

PHILADELPHIA

CHICAGO

Want Department

Wanted: Good card grinder to assist in changing Mason cards from coarse to fine work. About 60 days required. Address "R" care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Cloth Room Overseer.
Wanted young man as cloth room overseer. Small mill on high grade sheetings. Must be sober and capable. Address Echota Cotton Mills, Calhoun, Ga.

Drawing in Machine Operator
Wanted: Position as superintendent of yarn or cloth mill. I am 38 years old, married, strictly sober. Graduate of a Textile College, have had twenty years experience in all phases of the man-cloth, serving the past fourteen years as superintendent, serving the past 14 years as superintendent. Can furnish the best of references. Address Superintendent, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Wanted: Operator for American wark drawing-in machine. Print cloth mill. Address Drawing-In Machine, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

FOR SALE AT SACRIFICE—One self sustaining steel smoke chimney, 60 inches diameter by 125 feet high; first half 3-8 inch and top half 1-4 inch boiler plate; cost erected about \$4,000.00 before the war; will sell for \$400 as and where it stands. Can be taken down in sections and re-erected at one-fourth to one-third the cost of a new one and is substantially good as new. Address Stonewall Cotton Mills, Stonewall, Miss.

For that silky, soft "kid glove" finish on fine shirtings, sheer nainsooks, dainty organdies and voiles, on high grade ginghams and sateens, use

CREAM SOFTENER J. B.

White goods stay white and even the most delicate shades are not affected by this creamy, white softener. A finish cannot always be judged satisfactory immediately after it is applied. Father Time, the most critical judge, often makes an adverse decision after the goods have been on the shelf a few months.

Our Cream Softener J. B. is especially adjusted and standardized to cope with atmospheric, storage and other conditions to which material is subjected after finishing. We guarantee this softener will not cause any regrets. The first and last decision will be favorable.

Allow us to send samples.
The product will prove itself.

Jacques Wolf & Company
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS AND IMPORTERS
PASSAIC, N. J.

COMPLETE DYEHOUSE EQUIPMENT
Special Machinery For Textile Mills
The Klauder-Weldon Dyeing Machine Co.
Bethayres, Pa.

For Sale: One Model 12 Foster Cone Winder, one hundred spindles, perfect condition. Now in operation at our plant. Hart Cotton Mills, Tarboro, N. C.

Saleslady Wanted.
Wanted: Combination saleslady and bookkeeper for general merchandise store located in cotton mill village. Address H. F. Jones, Calhoun, Ga.

Business Opportunity.
Business opportunity for young grocery merchant. General merchandise store in cotton mill village, doing business of \$70,000 per year needs manager who can invest \$1,000 to \$5,000. State age, experience, etc. Address "capable" care Southern Textile Bulletin.

PATENTS

Trade Marks and Copyrights
Difficult and rejected cases specially solicited. No misleading inducements made to secure business. Over thirty years active practice. Experienced, personal, conscientious service. Write for terms. Address

SIGGERS & SIGGERS
Patent Lawyers
Suite 34 N. U. Washington, D. C.

HYDROSULPHITES

Bisulphite of Soda-Powder

Send Us a Trial Order

Sample Card and Lowest Quotations on Request

H.A. METZ & CO. Inc.
One Twenty-Two Hudson Street, New York City.
Boston Philadelphia Providence Chicago
Charlotte San Francisco



Ring Traveler Specialists

U. S. Ring Traveler Co.

159 Aborn Street, PROVIDENCE, R. I.
AMOS M. BOWEN, Treasurer

Wm. P. VAUGHAN, Southern Representative
P. O. Box 792 GREENVILLE, S. C.

U. S. Ring Travelers are uniformly tempered which insures even-running spinning. They are also correct as to weight and circles. Quality guaranteed.

C
A
R
D
B
A
N
D
S

CARD BANDS

Spinning Twister Spooler
Bands

Braids Tapes Cotton Rope

JOHN B. YOUNG
LAWDALE, - - PHILADELPHIA, PA.

C
A
R
D
B
A
N
D
S

DRAKE CORPORATION

"Warp Dressing Service
Improves Weaving"

NORFOLK - - VIRGINIA

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for one month.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern Textile Industry.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Familiar with variety of weaves and can furnish excellent references. Address No. 3805.

WANT position as superintendent, overseer weaving. Thoroughly trained in all departments of mill, I. C. S. graduate. Understand jacquard weaving. Age 30, married, no bad habits. Good references. Address No. 3806.

WANT position as overseer spinning or as assistant superintendent by man who can get results, either yarn or weave mill. Best of references. Address No. 3807.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Age 37, 12 years as overseer. First class references. Address No. 3808.

WANT position as superintendent, or overseer large card or spinning room. High class man, experienced and practical, references to show good past record. Address No. 3809.

WANT position as superintendent of large yarn mill. Have been overseer and superintendent in some of best yarn mills in North Carolina. Have fine record as to quality and quantity at low cost. Address No. 3810.

WANT position as carder or spinner or both. Capable of handling large room in first class man. Long experience, fine references. Address No. 3811.

WANT position as carder or spinner. Experienced mill man, now running card room at night but want day job. Good references as to character and ability. Address No. 3812.

WANT position as superintendent. Practical man of long experience and ability to get good results. Now employed as superintendent. Good references. Address No. 3813.

WANT position as master mechanic. Have had 24 years experience in cotton mill shops both steam and electric drive. References. Address No. 3813-A.

WANT position as overseer weaving on Draper looms, plain white goods preferred. Now employed, but desire better job. Good references from good mill men as to character and ability. Address No. 3815.

WANT position as overseer carding. Good man, now employed, but wish better position. First class references showing good past record. Address No. 3816.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or weave mill. Long experience in carding, spinning and weaving, and winding. Can get quantity and quality production at lowest cost. Age 39, good character and references. Address No. 3817.

WANT position as superintendent. Practical manufacturer of ability and experience. Good manager of help. Fine references. Address No. 3818.

WANT position as overseer weaving. First class weaver in every respect, sober, reliable and hard worker. Experienced on wide variety of goods. Good references. Address No. 3819.

WANT position as superintendent or manager of yarn or cloth mill in the Carolinas. Now general superintendent of large mill, have held job satisfactorily for three years but have good reasons for wanting to change. Good references. Address No. 3821.

WANT position as superintendent, overseer carding or assistant superintendent on yarn or plain cloth mill. High class, reliable man, good manager of help. A-1 references. Address No. 3822.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Strictly high class man of good character; long experience in weaving, best of references. Address No. 3823.

WANT position as superintendent, or carder or spinner. Now employed as spinner in mill on fine yarns and am giving entire satisfaction, but want larger place. Good references. Address No. 3824.

WANT position as superintendent, carder or spinner. Practical man of long experience in good mills. Fine references. Address No. 3825.

WANT position as master mechanic. Now employed, but want larger job. Many years experience as mechanic, steam and electric drive. Excellent references. Address No. 3826.

WANT position as superintendent or traveling salesman. Experienced mill man and can give excellent references. Address No. 3827.

WANT position as superintendent. Have held position as such in some of the best mills in South and give satisfactory references to any mill needing first class man. Address No. 3827.

WANT position as master mechanic. Long experience in mill machine shop, fully competent to handle large job. Fine references. Address No. 3829.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning, or superintendent. Practical man who has had many years experience as superintendent and overseer and can get satisfactory results. Best of references. Address No. 3821.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or carder or spinner. Thoroughly familiar with these departments and am well qualified to handle either a room or a mill. Good references as to character and ability. Address No. 3832.

WANT position as superintendent of mill in North Carolina making yarns or print cloths. Now employed as superintendent of 27,000 spindle mill making 30s hosiery yarn and 64x60s print cloth. Am giving satisfaction but have good reason for making change. Best of references. Address No. 3833.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer carding. Long experience as both and can get good production at low cost. Would like to correspond with mill needing high class man. Address No. 3834.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Good worker of long experience in number of good mills. First class references to show past record. Address No. 3835.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer carding and spinning. Now employed, but wish larger place. Competent, reliable man who can give satisfaction in every way. Good references. Address No. 3836.

WANT position as superintendent or manager. Have had long experience as superintendent and am high class man in every respect. Can handle mill on any class of goods made in South. Want to correspond with mill needing high class executive. Excellent references from reliable mill men. Address No. 3837.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Practical weaver who can get big production at the right cost. Fine references. Address No. 3838.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Can handle any fabric made in South. Have had over 27 years experience from loom fixer to overseer weaving and was promoted steadily by one of largest mills in the South. Married, have family, religious worker, good manager of help. Can give excellent list of references. Address No. 3839.

WANT position as superintendent, prefer South Carolina or Georgia. Now employed as assistant superintendent and weaver and am giving entire satisfaction. Have good reasons for wishing to change. Excellent references. Address No. 3840.

WANT position as overseer weaving, prefer job of fancies. Have been weaver for past 10 years with one of the finest mills in the South. Excellent references to show a fine record. Address No. 3841.

WANT position as superintendent, yarn mill preferred. High class man who is well trained and has had long experience. Best of references. Address No. 3842.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed as such, but want better job. Good weaver as well as superintendent

and get operate weave mill on very satisfactory basis. Address No. 3843.

WANT position as superintendent, carder or spinner. Now employed as superintendent. Long experience as both overseer and superintendent and can get satisfactory results. Address No. 3844.

WANT position as overseer carding. Have had long experience and can furnish best of references from past and present employers. Address No. 3852.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Experienced in wide variety of fabrics and can give satisfaction. Now employed. Best of references. Address No. 3853.

WANT position as dyer, 12 years experience on long and short chain work, raw stock, beam and Franklin machines. Can handle any size jobs on cotton. Good references and can come on short notice. Address No. 3854.

WANT position as overseer carding. Experienced an drelable man who can handle your room on efficient and satisfactory basis. Good references. Address No. 3855.

WANT position as superintendent of medium sized mill or weaver in large mill, white or colored goods; 20 years as overseer weaving, slashing and beaming in number of South's best mills. Have held present place for nine years and am giving entire satisfaction. Address No. 3856.

WANT position as superintendent of plain or fancy goods mill, would consider offer of medium size mill at reasonable salary. Thoroughly conversant with all departments. Address No. 3857.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or cloth mill, gingham preferred; age 40, have family; 22 years experience, 8 years as carder and spinner and assistant superintendent; have held last position as superintendent for 7-12 years. N. Y. mill preferred. Good references. Address No. 3858.

WANT position as overseer weaving or superintendent. Long experience in good mills and can get good results. Best of references. Address No. 3859.

WANT position as overseer carding; age 33, married, 14 years in carding; 5 years as overseer. Now employed but have good reasons for wishing to change. Address No. 3860.

WANT position as superintendent of weaving mill, or would take overseer weaving in large mill on plain or fancy goods. Now employed in good plant and can give good references. Fine record in good mills. Address No. 3861.

WANT position as overseer spinning, 17 years in spinning room, now employed as second hand in 35,000 spindle room; age 28, married, sober, reliable and church member. Good references. Address No. 3862.

WANT position as overseer spinning, spooling or twisting. Age 29, married, 10 years on spinning. Can furnish good reference. Address No. 3863.

WANT position as carder or spinner, or both. Age 35, married, practical carder and spinner and can furnish fine references as to character and ability. Address No. 3864.

WANT position as overseer spinning, or carding and spinning, can give good references as to character and ability, strictly sober, now employed but have good reasons for wishing to change. Address No. 3865.

WANT position as overseer cloth room, experienced on drills and sheetings; also colored goods. Can give A1 references. Address No. 3867.

WANT position as carder or spinner, or both. Experienced and reliable man, who can produce good results. Good references. Address No. 3868.

WANT position as superintendent, now employed as such, but wish to change; 4 years in present place, 8 years as carder and spinner or both warp and hosiery yarns, 5 years as spinner, been in mill over 25 years, thoroughly understand all processes from picker room to winding and twisting. Good knowledge of steam and electricity. Address No. 3869.

WANT position as overseer spinner, at \$30 weekly or more, now employed in good mill, practical and experienced man. Best of references. Address No. 3870.

WANT position as superintendent or weaver; long practical experience, and can produce quality and quantity production. Address No. 3871.

WANT position as overseer weaving; 12 years on heavy duck, 14 years as overseer on sheetings, drill, osbaugs, grain bag, tubing and rope machines; am 48. Can change on short notice. Good references. Address No. 3872.

WANT position as overseer weaving, experienced on large variety of goods and can handle room on efficient basis. Address No. 3873.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill, or weaver in large plant; now employed as overseer slashing, warping and drawing-in on 300 Draper looms. Good references. Address No. 3874.

WANT position as superintendent, yarn or weave mill. Now employed, but wish larger place. Excellent past record. Good references. Address No. 3875.

WANT position as agent superintendent or manager of Southern mill on white work. Would be interested in buying stock. Can furnish best of references and can show results. Address No. 3876.

WANT position as overseer weaving, now running 800 looms and giving satisfaction; familiar with colored checks, chambrays, many other lines; age 39, married, good references. Address No. 3877.

WANT position as overseer weaving; age 29, married, I. C. A. graduate, experienced on plain and fine work including all kinds of cotton towels and specialties. Good references. Address No. 3879.

WANT position as superintendent; 28 years experience in mill, have held present place as superintendent for 8 years, have good reasons for wanting to change. Best of references. Address No. 3880.

WANT position as supt. of yarn mill, or carder and spinner. Now employed as carder. Can furnish good references to show my record. Address No. 3881.

WANT position as carder in large mill, or supt. of small yarn mill; 20 years as carder and spinner; mostly in carding and assistant supt. Now employed as carder and assistant supt. Good references. Address No. 3882.

WANT position as carder or spinner, or both. Practical man of long experience; have excellent references. Address No. 3882.

WANT position as supt. or weaver, long experience in good mills, excellent references to show character and ability. Address No. 3883.

WANT position as supt. of spinning mill, practical experienced man of good ability and can get results. Address No. 3884.

WANT position as supt. and manager of small or medium mill, or overseer of large, good paying weave room. Excellent references. Address No. 3885.

WANT position as master mechanic; 20 years experience, now employed, good references to show excellent past record. Address No. 3886.

WANT position as carder and spinner or both, or supt.; 25 years in mill, 18 as supt.; married, have family. Address No. 3887.

WANT position as spinner, white work preferred; experienced and reliable man. Can come on short notice. Best of references. Address No. 3888.

WANT position as overseer of spinning, now employed as such and giving satisfaction, but wish larger place. Married, good habits, reliable and competent. Good references. Address No. 3889.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Experienced spinner, practical and capable, good character and habits, best of references. Address No. 3890.

WANT position as supt. or would take carding or spinning. Good references to show an excellent past record and can produce good results. Address No. 3891.

WANT position as carder or spinner in large mill, or supt. of small or medium size mill. Long experience in good mills; good manager of help. First class references. Address No. 3892.

WANT position as supt. of small mill, with opportunity of investing in mill and advance. Long experience as overseer, good character, inventor and owner of patent that will be of great value to mill equipped to use waste sock. Patent would give mill big advantage in manufacture of twine, rope and similar products. Would take stock for entire amount of pattern and invest small amount in addition, or would consider new mill. Address No. 3893.

WANT position as master mechanic. Long experience on both steam and electric work, 14 years in mill shops, good references. Address No. 3895.

WANT position as supt., assistant supt., carder or spinner, mule or ring frames, good man of long experience, best of references. Address No. 3894.

CLASSIFIED LIST OF ADVERTISERS

- ADDING MACHINES**
Monroe Calculating Machine Co.
- AIR CONDITIONERS**
The Bahnsen Co.
- AIR SUCTION CLEANING MACHINES**
R. P. Sweeney
- ALBONE**
Roessler & Haaslaacher.
- ARCHITECTS & MILL ENGINEERS**
Sirrline & Co., J. E.
- ASH HANDLING EQUIPMENT**
Link-Belt Company.
- AUTOMATIC FEEDS FOR COTTON**
Saco-Lowell Shops.
- WHITIN MACHINE WORKS.**
- BALL BEARING**
Fafnir Bearing Co.
S. K. F. Industries, Inc.
- BALLERS**
Economy Baler Co.
- BALLERS**
Saco-Lowell Shops.
- BALING PRESSES**
Economy Baler Co.
- BANDS AND TAPE**
American Textile Banding Co.
Southern Textile Banding Mill.
John B. Young.
- BEAMING AND WARPING MACHINERY**
Draper Corporation.
T. C. Entwistle Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Morse Chain Co.
- BEAM HEADS**
Mossberg Pressed Steel Corp.
- BEAMS (All Steel)**
Mossberg Pressed Steel Corp.
- BEARINGS, ROLLER**
Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.
- BEARINGS, SHAFT**
Fafnir Bearing Co.
Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.
Wood's, T. B. & Sons Co.
- BEARINGS, TEXTILE MACHINERY**
Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.
- BELT CONVEYORS**
Link-Belt Company.
- BELT TIGHTENERS**
Link-Belt Company.
- WOOD'S, T. B. & Sons Co.**
- BLEACHING MATERIALS**
Arabol Mfg. Co.
Atlantic Dyestuff Co.
Borne, Scrymser Co.
Bosson & Lane.
International Chemical Co.
Kilpatrick & Co., A.
National Aniline & Chemical Co.
Roessler & Haaslaacher Chem. Co.
Stein, Hall & Co.
United Chemical Products Co.
Wolf, Jacques & Co.
- BELTING**
Edward R. Ladew Company
Graton and Knight Mfg. Co.
- BELT LACING**
Flexible Steel Lacing Co.
- BELTING, LINK**
Link-Belt Company.
Morse Chain Co.
- BELTING CEMENT**
JENCH DRAWERS, STEEL—
Lupton's, David, Sons Co.
- BENCH LEGS, PRESSED STEEL**
Lupton's, David, Sons Co.
- BICARBONATE OF SODA**
Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc.
- BLEACHING MATERIALS**
J. B. Ford Company
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.
- BOBBINS**
David Brown Co.
Lestershire Spool and Manufacturing Co.
Lowell Shuttle Co.
Jordan Mfg. Co.
Courtney, The Dana S., Co.
Walter L. Parker Co.
- BOBBINS AND SPOOLS**
Mossberg Pressed Steel Corp.
- BOXES**
Witte Veneer Co.
- BOX SHOOKS**
Witte Veneer Co.
- BRUSHES**
Atlanta Brush Co.
- BLOWERS AND BLOWERS SYSTEMS**
Carrier Engineering Corp.
J. N. McCausland and Co.
Parks-Cramer Co.
- BOBBIN STRIPPER**
Terrell Machine Co.
- BOILERS (STEAM)**
Edge Moor Iron Co.
- BOILERS (WATER TUBE)**
Edge Moor Iron Works
- BRETON MINERAL CO.**
Borne, Scrymser Company.
- CALCULATING MACH**
Monroe Calculating Machine Co.
- CALENDARS**
H. W. Butterworth and Sons Co.
S. F. Perkins and Son, Inc.
- CALENDER ROLLS**
S. F. Perkins and Son, Inc.
- CARDS**
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Whitin Machine Works.
- CARD BANDS**
Arthur S. Brown Mfg. Co.
- CARD CLOTHING**
Ashworth Bros.
- CARD GRINDING MACHINERY**
Dronsfield Bros.
T. C. Entwistle Co.
Roy & Son Co., B. S.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Whitin Machine Works.
- CARRIER APRONS**
Link-Belt Company.
- CAUSTIC SODA**
Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc.
- CHAIN BELTS AND DRIVES**
Link-Belt Co.
Morse Chain Co.
- CLEANING COMPOUNDS**
International Chemical Co.
- CLOTH PILERS**
B. F. Perkins and Son, Inc.
- CLOTH PRESSES**
Economy Baler Co.
- COAL HANDLING MACHINERY**
Link-Belt Co.
- COMBERS**
John Hetherington and Sons Ltd.
- COMBS (Beamers, Wipers and Slashers)**
T. C. Entwistle Co.
- COMMISSION MERCHANTS**
Catlin & Co.
- COMPUTING MACHINES**
Monroe Calculating Machine Co.
- CHLORIDE OF LIME**
- CHEMICALS**
Borne, Scrymser Company.
J. B. Ford Company
International Chemical Co.
Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc.
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.
- CLEANING DEVICES**
R. P. Sweeney
- CLEANING MACHINES**
R. P. Sweeney
- CLUTCHES, FRICTION**
Wood's, T. B. & Sons Co.
J. H. Lane & Co.
Ridley, Watts & Co.
Whitman & Sons, Clarence.
Paulson-Linkroum & Co.
- COMPRESSORS (AIR)**
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
- CONDENSERS**
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
- CONDITIONING MACHINES**
American Moistening Co.
- CONDUIT FITTINGS**
Chicago Fuse Mfg. Co.
- CONES, PAPER**
Southern Novelty Co.
- CONVEYING SYSTEMS**
Link-Belt Company.
- COOLERS (AIR)**
—See Humidifying Apparatus.
- COTTON**
Hambley & Co.
Bradshaw-Roberson Cotton Co.
J. L. Bussey & Co.
Gray-Barkley Co.
Lester-Goldman Cotton Co.
Mathews, Beattie & Co.
B. H. Parker & Co.
Rose Bros.
Sanders, Orr & Co.
Stewart Bros. Cotton Co.
Wm. & York Wilson.
Coker Cotton Co.
H. H. Wolfe & Co.
Kenneth Grigg & Co.
Lineberger Bros.
Tanner & Jones.
Oliver & Houghton.
- COTTON MACHINERY**
Ashworth Bros.
Atherton Pin Grid Bar Co.
Barber-Colman Co.
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.
Draper Corporation.
T. C. Entwistle Co.
Hopdale Mfg. Co.
Metallic Drawing Roll Co.
National Ring Traveler Co.
Roy & Son, B. S.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Stafford Co., The
Universal Winding Co.
Whitin Machine Works.
Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.
Tolhurst Machine Works.
Terrell Machine Co.
- COTTON OPENERS AND LAPPERS**
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Whitin Machine Works.
- COTTON SOFTENERS**
Borne, Scrymser Co.
Arabol Mfg. Co.
Bosson & Lane.
Kilpatrick & Co., A.
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.
Wolf, Jacques & Co.
- COTTON WASTE MACHINERY**
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Whitin Machine Works.
- COUPLINGS, SHAFT**
Wood's, T. B. & Sons Co.
- CRANES**
Link-Belt Company.
- DESKS, STEEL FACTORY**
Lupton's, David, Sons Co.
- DISINFECTANTS**
Carolina Specialty Co.
Masury Young Co.
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.
- DOBBY CHAIN**
Rice Dobby Chain Co.
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works
- DOFFING BOXES**
Rogers Fibre Co.
- DOUBLERS**
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Universal Winding Co.
- DOORS, STEEL**
Lupton's, David, Sons Co.
- DRAWING ROLLS**
Metallic Drawing Roll Company.
- DRIVES, SILENT CHAIN**
Morse Chain Co.
Link-Belt Co.
- DROP WIRES**
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works
Hopdale Mfg. Co.
Mossberg Pressed Steel Corp.
- DRYERS, CENTRIFUGAL**
Tolhurst Machine Works.
Roy & Son Co., B. S.
Tolhurst Machine Works.
- DYEING, DRYING, BLEACHING AND FINISHING MACHINERY**
H. W. Butterworth and Sons Co.
Franklin Process Co.
Klauder-Weldon Dye Machinery Co.
Perkins, B. F., & Sons, Inc.
- DYESTUFFS AND CHEMICALS**
Atlantic Dyestuff Co.
Borne, Scrymser Company.
Bosson & Lane.
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.
Kilpatrick & Co., A.
Metz, H. A., & Co.
National Aniline & Chemical Co.
Newport Chemical Works.
Roessler & Haaslaacher Chemical Co.
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.
Stein, Hall & Co.
United Chemical Products Co.
Wolf, Jacques & Co.
- ELECTRIC BLOWERS**
Clements Mfg. Co.
- ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS**
Huntington & Quarry.
Bouligny, R. H., Inc.
- ELECTRIC FANS**
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
- ELECTRIC HOISTS**
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
Link-Belt Company.
- ELECTRIC LIGHTING**
Huntington & Quarry.
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
Standard Electric Co.
- ELECTRIC MOTORS**
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
- ELECTRIC SUPPLIES**
Chicago Fuse Mfg. Co.
- ELEVATORS**
Link-Belt Company.
- ELEVATOR, REVOLVING PORTABLE**
—See Portable Elevators.
- ENGINEERS, MILL**
—See Architects and Mill Engineers.
- ENGINEERS (VENTILATING)**
Parks-Cramer Co.
- ENGINES (STEAM, OIL, GAS, PUMP-ING)**
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
Sydnor Pump & Well Co.
—See also Ventilating Apparatus.
- EXPERT TEXTILE MECHANIC**
J. D. Hollingworth.
- EXTRACTORS**
American Laundry Machinery Co.
Tolhurst Machine Works.
—See Electric; also Ventilator.
- FENCES**
Page Fence and Wire Products Assn.
- FENCES (Iron and Wire)**
Anchor Post Iron Works.
- FINISHING COMPOUNDS**
Borne, Scrymser Co.
Arnold, Hoffman and Co., Inc.
- FINISHING MACHINERY**
B. F. Perkins and Son, Inc.
- FINISHING MACHINERY**
—See Dyeing, Drying, Bleaching and Finishing.
- FLAT WALL PAINT**
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.
Wadsworth, Howland and Co., Inc.
- FLOOR CLEANERS**
International Chemical Co.
Nichols Mfg. Co.
Poland Soap Works
- FLOOR STANDS**
Wood's, T. B. & Sons Co.
- FLUTED ROLLS**
Whitin Machine Works.
- FLYER PRESSERS AND OVERHAULERS**
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.
Whitin Machine Works.
- FLYERS**
Whitin Machine Works
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.
- FRICTION CLUTCHES**
Wood's, T. B. & Sons Co.
—See Clutches.
- FUSES**
Chicago Fuse Mfg. Co.
- GATES**
Anchor Post Iron Works.
- GEARING, SILENT FLEXIBLE**
Link-Belt Company.
Morse Chain Co.
- GRATE BARS**
Thomas Grate Bar Co.
- GENERATING SETS**
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
- GRAB BUCKETS**
Link-Belt Company.
- GREASES**
Masury-Young Company.
N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.
- GRINDING AND POLISHING MACHINES**
Roy, B. S., & Son Co.
- GRID BARS**
Atherton Grid Bar Co.
Brown-St-Onge Co.
- HANGERS, SHAFT**
Fafnir Bearing Co.
Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.
Wood's, T. B. & Sons Co.
- HARDWARE SUPPLIES**
Textile Mill Supply Co.
- HARNES TWINE**
Garland Mfg. Co.
- HARNES AND FRAMES**
—See Heddles and Frames.
- HEDDLES AND FRAMES**
Garland Mfg. Co.
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.
L. S. Watson Mfg. Co.
The J. H. Williams Co.
- HUMIDIFYING AND AIR CONDITIONING APPARATUS**
American Moistening Co.
The Bahnsen Co.
Carrier Engineering Corporation.
Parks-Cramer Co.
- HUMIDITY CONTROLLER**
American Moistening Co.
The Bahnsen Co.
Carrier Engineering Corporation.
Parks-Cramer Co.
- HYDRO-EXTRACTORS**
Tolhurst Machine Co.
- INDIGO DYEING MACHINERY**
H. W. Butterworth and Sons Co.
- KIERS**
Wm. Allen Sons Co.
- KNITTING MACHINERY**
Hemphill Company.
Hepworth, John W., & Co.
- KNITTING NEEDLES & SUPPLIES**
Franklin Needle Company.
Williams, Chauncey A.
- KNIT GOODS, FINISHING MACHINES**
Kaumagraph Co.
Morrow Machine Co., The.
- KNOTTERS**
Barber-Colman Co.
Mill Devices Co.
- LAMP GUARDS**
Flexible Steel Belting Co.
- LAUNDRY MACHINERY**
American Laundry Machinery Co.
- LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT**
E. S. Draper.
- LIQUID CHLORINE**
Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc.
- LOOMS**
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works.
Draper Corporation.
Hopdale Mfg. Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Stafford Co., The.
- LOOM BEAMS AND HEADS**
Mossberg Pressed Steel Corp.
- LOOM DROP WIRES**
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works
Hopdale Mfg. Co.
Mossberg Pressed Steel Corp.
- LOOM HARNES**
Garland Mfg. Co.
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.
- LOOM PICKERS**
Garland Mfg. Co.
- LUBRICANTS**
Borne, Scrymser & Co.
Masury-Young Co.
N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.
- MACHINERY ENAMEL**
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.
- MANGLES**
American Laundry Machinery Co.
H. W. Butterworth and Sons Co.
- MARKERS**
Kaumagraph Co.
Morrow Machine Co.
- MERCERIZING MACHINERY**
H. W. Butterworth and Sons Co.
Whitin Machine Works.
- METAL PAINT**
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.
Wadsworth, Howland and Co., Inc.
- METALLIC ROLLS**
Metallic Drawing Roll Co.
- METERS**
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
- MILL ARCHITECTS**
—See Architects.
- MILL CONSTRUCTION**
David Lupton's Sons, Inc.
- MILL LIGHTING**
—See Electric Lightin
- MILL SUPPLIES**
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.
Garland Mfg. Co.
Textile Mill Supply Co.
Thomas Grate Bar Co.
- MILL WHITE**
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.
Wadsworth, Howland and Co., Inc.
- MOTORS**
Roy, B. S., & Sons Co.
- OILS**
Borne, Scrymser & Co.
Kilpatrick, A., & Co.
N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.

CLASSIFIED LIST OF ADVERTISERS

Seydel Chemical Co.
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.
U. S. Oil Co.
Wadsworth, Howland & Co.
Wolf, Jacques & Co.
OPENING MACHINERY—
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Whitin Machine Works.
OVERSEAMING AND OVEREDGING
MACHINES—
Morrow Machine Co.
OVERHAULERS—
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.
PAINTS—
Carolina Specialty Co.
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.
Tripod Paint Co.
Wadsworth, Howland & Co.
PARTITIONS, STEEL—
Lupton's, David, Sons Co.
PATENTS—
Siggers & Siggers.
PERBORATE OF SODA—
Roessler & Hasselacher Chemical Co.
PICKERS, LEATHER—
Garland Mfg. Co.
PICKER STICKS—
Garland Mfg. Co.
PIPE AND FITTINGS—
Parks-Cramer Co.
PIPING (Duster and Conveyor)
J. N. McCausland and Co.
PNEUWAY CLEANER—
R. P. Sweeney
PORTABLE ELEVATORS—
Link-Belt Company.
POTASH SOAPS—
International Chemical Co.
POWER TRANSMISSION
MACHINERY—
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.
Fafnir Bearing Co.
Link-Belt Company.
Morse Chain Company.
Wood's, T. B., Sons Co.
PREPARATORY MACHINERY
(COTTON)
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Whitin Machine Works.
PICKERS AND LAPPERS—
Whitin Machine Works.
PRESSES—
Economy Baler Co.
PULLEYS, CAST IRON—
Wood's, T. B., Sons Co.
PUMPS—
(Boiler Feed; also Centrifugal.)
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
Sydnor Pump & Well Co.
QUILLERS—
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works
Universal Winding Co.
Whitin Machine Works.
QUILL CLEANERS—
Terrell Machine Co.
RING TRAVELERS—
National Ring Traveler Co.
U. S. Ring Traveler Co.
RING SPINNING FRAMES—
Whitin Machine Works.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
PRESSES—
American Laundry Machinery Co.
Collins Bros.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
PEROXIDE OF SODIUM—
Roessler & Hasselacher.
RECEPTACLES—
Economy Baler Co.
RAILINGS (Iron)
Anchor Post Iron Works.
ROLLS—
The Whitin Machine Works.
Metallic Drawing Roll Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.
ROLLER BEARINGS—
Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.
ROOFING—
David Lupton's Sons, Inc.
ROPE TRANSMISSION—
Link-Belt Company.
Wood's, T. B., Sons Co.
ROVING CANS AND BOXES—
National Vulcanized Fibre Co.
Rogers Fibre Co.
ROVING MACHINERY—
Whitin Machine Works.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
SADDLES—
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.
SALT—
Myles Salt Company.
SANITARY EQUIPMENT—
Vogel Co., Joseph A.
SANITARY FOUNTAINS—
See Drinking Fountains.
SASH, STEEL—
Lupton's, David, Sons Co.
SCALLOP MACHINES—
Morrow Machine Co.
SCOURING POWDERS—
Nichols Mfg. Co.
SECTION BEAM HEADS—
Mosberg Pressed Steel Corp.
SEWING MACHINES—
Morrow Machine Co.
SHAFTING, HANGERS, ETC.—
See Power Transmission Machinery.
SHELL STITCH MACHINES—
Morrow Machine Co.
SHAFTING—
Fafnir Bearing Co.
Wood's, T. B., Sons Co.

SHEET METAL WORK—
J. N. McCausland & Co.
SHELVING, STEEL—
Lupton's, David, Sons Co.
SESQUICARBONATE OF SODA—
Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc.
SHUTTLES—
David Brown Co.
Lestershire Spool & Mfg. Co.
Lowell Shuttle Co.
Draper Corporation.
Hopedale Mfg. Co.
L. S. Watson Mfg. Co.
The J. H. Williams Co.
SIZING STARCHES, GUMS—
Arnold, Hoffman and Co., Inc.
Allen, Charles R.
Atlantic Dyestuff Co.
Arabol Mfg. Co.
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.
SINGING MACHINERY—
H. W. Butterworth and Sons Co.
Borne, Scrymser Co.
Bosson & Lane.
A. E. Staley Mfg. Co.
Corn Products Refining Co.
Drake Corporation.
Hawley's Laboratories
United Chemical Products Co.
John P. Marston Co.
H. A. Metz & Co., Inc.
A. Kilpstein & Co.
Stein, Hall & Co.
Jacques, Wolf & Co.
SILENT CHAIN DRIVE—
Link-Belt Company.
Morse Chain Company.
SKYLIGHT, ROLLED STEEL—
Lupton's, David, Sons Co.
SOFTENERS (COTTON)—
Arnold, Hoffman and Co., Inc.
United Chemical Products Corp.
Arabol Mfg. Co.
Bosson & Lane.
Jacques Wolf & Co.
Metz, H. A., & Co., Inc.
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.
Seydel Chemical Co., The
U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co.
SKEWERS—
U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co.
Courtney, The Dana S., Co.
Jordan Mfg. Co.
Walter L. Parker Co.
David Brown Co.
SKYLIGHTS—
J. N. McCausland and Co.
SLASHERS AND EQUIPMENT—
Saco-Lowell Shops.
SLASHER HOODS—
R. O. Pickens Slasher Hood Co.
McCausland, J. N., & Co.
SOAPS—
Arabol Mfg. Co.
Poland Soap Works.
Kilpstein, A., & Co.
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.
United Chemical Products Co.
SOAP BUILDERS—
International Chemical Co.
SOFTENERS—
Borne, Scrymser Co.
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.
SOLOZONE—
Roessler & Hasselacher Chemical Co.
SPINDLE—
Draper Corporation.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.
Whitin Machine Works.
SPINNING FRAME SADDLES—
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.
SPINNING RINGS—
Draper Corporation.
Pawtucket Spinning Ring Co.
Whitin Machine Works.
Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.
SPROCKETS, SILENT CHAIN—
Link-Belt Company.
Morse Chain Co.
STARCH—
See Sizing, Starch and Gum.
Draper Corporation.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Penick and Ford, Ltd.
Whitin Machine Works.
SPOOLERS—
SPINNING TAPE—
John B. Young.
American Textile Banding Co.
SPOOLS—
David Brown Co.
U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co.
Courtney, The Dana S., Co.
Jordan Mfg. Co.
Lestershire Spool and Manufacturing
Co.
Walter L. Parker Co.
See Bobbins, Spools, Shuttles.
SODA ASH—
Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc.
SWITCH BOXES—
Chicago Fuse Mfg. Co.
STRIPPER CARDS—
L. S. Watson Mfg. Co.
SUCTION CLEANING MACHINES—
R. P. Sweeney
TAPES, BRAIDS AND EDGINGS—
John B. Young.
American Textile Banding Co.
TESTERS—
B. F. Perkins and Son, Inc.
TEXTILE MACHINERY SPECIALTIES—
Cocker Machine and Foundry Co.
Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.

TEMPLES—
Draper Corporation.
Hopedale Mfg. Co.
TESTING APPARATUS (FABRICS)—
Perkins, B. F., & Son, Inc.
TRANSFER STAMPS—
Kaumagraph Co.
TRANSMISSION BELT—
Baltimore Belting Co.
Charlotte Leather Belting Co.
TRANSMISSION MACHINERY—
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
Tolhurst Machine Works.
Wood's, T. B., Sons Co.
TOILETS—
Vogel, Jos. A., Co.
TOOL CABINETS AND STANDS,
STEEL—
Lupton's, David, Sons Co.
TRANSMISSION MACHINERY—
Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.
TRANSMISSION SILENT CHAIN—
Link-Belt Co.
Morse Chain Co.
TRUCKS (MILL)—
National Vulcanized Fibre Co.
TUBES, PAPER—
Southern Novelty Company.
TURBINES (STEAM)—
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
TWISTING MACHINERY—
Draper Corporation.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Whitin Machine Works.
UNDERWEAR MACHINES—
Morrow Machine Co.
VENTILATING APPARATUS—
American Moltening Co.
VENTILATING FANS—
B. F. Perkins and Son, Inc.
WARPERS—
Cocker Machine & Foundry Co.
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works
Draper Corporation.
T. C. Entwistle Co.
WARP DRESSING—
Drake Corporation.
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.
SEPARATORS—
WARP STOP MOTION—
Draper Corp.
Hopedale Mfg. Co.
R. I. Warp Stop Equipment Co.
VARNISHES—
Atlantic Paint and Varnish Works, Inc.
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.
Wadsworth, Howland and Co., Inc.

WARP TYING MACHINERY—
Barber-Colman Co.
WASHING POWDERS—
Poland Soap Works.
International Chemical Co.
WASHERS (FIBRE)—
Rogers Fibre Co.
American Vulcanized Fibre Co.
WASTE BINS, STEEL—
Lupton's, David, Sons Co.
WASTE RECLAIMING MACHINERY—
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Whitin Machine Works.
WASTE PRESSES—
Economy Baler Co.
WATER INTAKE SCREENS—
Link-Belt Company.
WEIGHTING COMPOUNDS—
Arabol Mfg. Co.
Atlantic Dyestuff Co.
Bosson & Lane.
Marston, John P.
Kilpstein, A., & Co.
Metz, H. A.
Jacques, Wolf & Co.
WATER WHEELS—
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
WELL DRILLING—
Sydnor Pump & Well Co.
WINDERS—
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Universal Winding Co.
WINDOWS—
David Lupton's Sons, Inc.
Carrier Engineering Corporation.
Parks-Cramer Co.
J. N. McCausland and Co.
Tolhurst Machine Works.
WINDOW FRAMES AND SASH,
STEEL—
Lupton's, David, Sons Co.
WHIZZERS—
Tolhurst Machine Works.
WOOD PRESERVING—
Southern Wood Preserving Co.
YARNS—
Florsheim, H. A.
Gray-Separk Mills.
Paulson, Linkroum & Co.
Mauney-Steele Company.
YARN PRESSES—
Economy Baler Co.

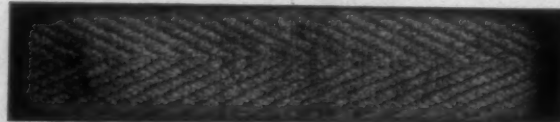
A PURE SALT

UNEQUALED FOR DYE VATS
MYLES SALT CO., LTD. New Orleans, U. S. A.

AMERICAN TEXTILE BANDING CO., Inc

Manufacturer

Spindle Tape
AND
Bandings



Bolfield Ave. and Wister St., Germantown, Phila., Pa.

Better opened cotton and better running
work with improvement in quality by the
MURRAY COTTON CLEANING AND
OPENING MACHINE. Write us for in-
formation and as to present users.

Carolina Specialty Company

Agents in the Carolinas

Charlotte, N. C.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ADVERTISERS

- A-**
 Allen, Chas. R., Charleston, S. C.
 Wm. Allen Sons Co., Worcester, Mass.
 Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
 American Moistening Co., Boston, Mass.
 American Laundry Machinery Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 American Textile Banding Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Anchor Post Iron Works, New York.
 Armature Winding Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Arnold Hoffman and Co., Providence, R. I.
 Ashworth Bros., Charlotte, N. C.
 Atherton Pin Grid Bar Co., Providence, R. I.
 Atlanta Brush Co., Atlanta, Ga.
 Atlantic Dyestuff Co., 88 Ames Building, Boston, Mass.
- B-**
 Brown, The David, Co., Lawrence, Mass.
 J. L. Bussey & Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Bahnsen Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.
 Borne, Scrymser Co., 80 South St., New York.
 Barber Colman Co., Rockford, Ill.
 Bosson & Lane, Atlantic, Mass.
 Bradshaw-Roberson Cotton Co., Greensboro, N. C.
 Brown-St. Onge Co., Providence, R. I.
 Budd Grate Co., 2011 E. Hagert St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 H. W. Butterworth and Sons Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
- C-**
 Carrier Engineering Corp., New York.
 Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Catlin & Co., 345 Broadway, New York.
 Charleston Security Co., Charleston, S. C.
 Chicago Fuse Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Clements Mfg. Co., 621 Fulton St., Chicago.
 Coker Cotton Co., Hartsville, S. C.
 Cocker Machine & Foundry Co., Gastonia, N. C.
 Collins Bros. Machine Co., Pawtucket, R. I.
 Cooper & Griffin, Greenville, S. C.
 Corn Products Refining Co., New York.
 Courtney Co., Dana S., Chicopee, Mass.
 Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, Worcester, Mass.
- D-**
 Joseph L. Davidson, 225 N. Second St., Philadelphia.
 Joseph Dixon Crucible Co., Jersey City, N. J.
 Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co., Bristol, R. I.
 E. S. Draper, 11 E. Fifth St., Charlotte, N. C.
 Draper Corporation, Hopedale, Mass.
 Dronsfield's Sales Agency, 232 Sumner St., Boston, Mass.
 Drake Corporation, Norfolk, Va.
 E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.
- E-**
 Economy Baler Co., Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Edge Moor Iron Co., Edge Moor, Del.
 Emmons Loom Harness Co., Lawrence, Mass.
 T. C. Entwistle Co., Lowell, Mass.
- F-**
 Fafnir Bearing Co., New Britain, Conn.
 Flexible Steel Lacing Co., 4699 Lexington St., Chicago, Ill.
 Florshelm, H. A., 225 Fifth Ave., New York.
 J. B. Ford Co., Wyandotte, Mich.
 Franklin Process Co., Providence, R. I.
 Franklin Needle Co., Franklin, N. H.
 Grant Leather Corporation, Kingsport, Graton and Knight Mfg. Co., Worcester, Mass.
 Grinnell Co., Providence, R. I.
 Kenneth Grigg & Co., Lincoln, N. C.
- H-**
 Hambley & Co., Salisbury, N. C.
 Hawley's Laboratories, Charlotte, N. C.
- I-**
 Hesslein & Co., Inc., 57 Worth St., New York.
 Hemphill Co., Pawtucket, R. I.
 Hepworth, John W. & Co., Lehigh Ave. and Mascher St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 John Hetherington and Sons, Ltd., 10 High St., Boston, Mass.
 Arnold Hoffman Co., Providence, R. I.
 Hollingsworth, J. D., Greenville, S. C.
 Hopedale Mfg. Co., Hopedale, Mass.
 Huntington & Guerry, Greenville, S. C.
 Hockaday Co., Chicago, Ill.
- J-**
 Jordan Mfg. Co., Monticello, Ga.
 International Checmal Company, Philadelphia, Pa.
- K-**
 Kaumagraph Co., 209 W. 38th St., New York.
 Keever Starch Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Klauder-Weldon Dyeing Machine Company, Jenkintown, Pa.
 Klipstein & Co., A., New York.
- L-**
 Edward R. Ladew Co., 428 Broadway, New York.
 Lesser-Goldman Cotton Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 J. H. Lane & Co., New York.
 Lawrence & Company, Boston, Mass.
 Lestershire Spool and Mfg. Co., Johnson City, N. Y.
 Lockwood, Greene & Co., Boston, Mass.
 Lowell Shuttle Co., Lowell, Mass.
 Link-Belt Company, Nicetown, Philadelphia, Pa.
- M-**
 Lineberger Bros., Lincoln, N. C.
 Lupton, David, Sons, Inc., Philadelphia.
 James E. Mitchell Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Myles Salt Co., 712 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans, La.
 Macrodi Fibre Co., Woonsocket, R. I.
 Marston Co., John P., 247 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.
 Mathieson Alkali Works, New York.
 Masury-Young Co., 196 Milk St., Boston, Mass.
- N-**
 Mill Devices Co., Durham, N. C.
 Mauney Steel Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Merrow Machine Co., Hartford, Conn.
 Metallic Drawing Roll Co., Indian Orchard, Mass.
 J. N. McCausland Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Metz & Co., H. A., 122 Hudson St., New York.
 Monroe Calculating Machine Co., Woolworth Bldg., New York.
 Morse Chain Co., Ithaca, New York.
 Mossberg Pressed Steel Cor., Attleboro, Mass.
- O-**
 National Ring Traveler Co., Providence, R. I.
 National Aniline & Chemical Co., New York.
 National Vulcanized Fibre Co., Wilmington, Del.
 N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., 401 Broadway, New York.
 Nichols Mfg. Co., Asheville, N. C.
 Norwood Engineering Co., Florence, Mass.
- P-**
 Page Fence and Wire Products Association, 215 N. Michigan St., Chicago.
 R. H. Parker & Co., Gastonia, N. C.
 Penick and Ford, Ltd., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
 Paulson, Linkroum & Co., 52 Leonard St., New York.
 Parks-Cramer Co., Fitchburg, Mass.
 Walter L. Parker Co., Lowell, Mass.
 Pawtucket Spinning Ring Co., Central Falls, R. I.
 B. F. Perkins and Son, Inc., Holyoke, Mass.
- R-**
 R. I. Warp Stop Equipment Co., Pawtucket, R. I.
 Rice, Dobby Chain Co., Millbury, Mass.
 Rogers Fibre Co., 121 Beach St., Boston, Mass.
 Rose, Geo. M., Jr., Charlotte, N. C.
 Roessler & Hasselacher Chemical Co., 709 Sixth Ave., New York.
- S-**
 Roy & Sons Co., B. S., Worcester, Mass.
 L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc., 115 Fifth Ave., New York.
 Saco-Lowell Shops, Charlotte, N. C.
 S K F Industries, Inc., New York.
 Sirrine, J. E., Greenville, S. C.
 Southern Railway, Charlotte, N. C.
 Southern Textile Machinery Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Southern Spindle & Flyer Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Southern Textile Banding Mill, Charlotte, N. C.
 Stafford Co., The, Readville, Mass.
 Staley Mfg. Co., A. E., Decatur, Ill.
 Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Stein, Hall & Co., New York City.
 R. P. Sweeny, Greenville, S. C.
- T-**
 Tanner & Jones, Charlotte, N. C.
 Terrell Machine Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Textile Mill Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Thomas Grate Bar Co., Birmingham, Ala.
 Tolhurst Machine Works, Troy, N. Y.
 Torrington Co., Torrington, Conn.
 Tripod Paint Co., 68 N. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.
- U-**
 United Chemical Products Corp., Jersey City, N. J.
 U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co., 57 Eddy St., Providence, R. I.
 U. S. Ring Traveler Co., Providence, R. I.
 Universal Winding Co., Boston, Mass.
- V-**
 Vogel Co., Jos. A., Wilmington, Del.
- W-**
 Ridley Watts and Co., 44 Leonard St., New York.
- Y-**
 Wilson, Wm. and York, Charlotte, N. C.
 J. H. Williams Co., Millbury, Mass.
 L. S. Watson Mfg. Co., Leicester, Mass.
 Wadsworth, Howland & Co., Boston, Mass.
 Wolfe, H. H., & Co., Monroe, N. C.
 Wolf & Co., Jacques, Passaic, N. J.
 Wood's, T. B. Sons Co., Chambersburg, Pa.
 Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co., Whitinsville, Mass.
 Whitman & Son, Clarence, New York.
 Wilkins & Gibson, Greenville, S. C.
 Williams, Chauncey A., Manchester, N. H.
 Wilts Veneer Co., Richmond, Va.
 John B. Young, Lawndale, Philadelphia, Pa.

Save in freight by using

WILTS

Veneer Packing Cases

They are lighter and stronger, made of perfect 3-ply Veneer Packing Case Shooks. A saving of 20 to 30 pounds in freight on every shipment because of extreme lightness. Stronger than inch boards, burglarproof, waterproof and clean. Write for prices and samples. Convincing prices—Quick service. Wilts Veneer Co., Richmond, Va.

OUR SPINNING RINGS---SINGLE OR DOUBLE FLANGE

Start Easiest, Run Smoothest, Wear Longest!

PAWTUCKET SPINNING RING CO.
CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.

NORWOOD

Mechanical Filtration

Gravity or Pressure Types

Clean, Clear Water Guaranteed

Norwood Engineering Co.

Florence, Mass., U. S. A.

Chas. M. Setzer, Sou. Rep. Charlotte, N. C.

Ashworth Brothers, Inc.

Tempered and Side Ground Card Clothing

TOPS RECLOTHED

LICKERINS REWOUND

COTTON MILL & SPINNING REPAIRS

For Prompt Service send your Top Flats to be reclothed and your Lickerins to be rewound to our nearest factory. We use our own special point hardened lickerin wire.

12 to 18 West Fourth St., Charlotte, N. C.

240 River Street, Greenville, S. C.

127 Central Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

UNIVERSAL WINDING COMPANY — BOSTON



Winding machines for single and ply yarns, cotton, woolen, worsted and silk. Write for circular describing the NEW WIND DOUBLER, also the No. 80 for winding SUPERCONES.

CHARLOTTE OFFICE
804 Realty Building
FREDERICK JACKSON

ATLANTA OFFICE
1121 Candler Bldg.
WINTHROP S. WARREN

—Agents—

Established 1816

Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.
BOSTON, MASS.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
NEW YORK, N. Y.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Importers and Manufacturers of Specialties for
**Sizing, Softening and Finishing all
Textile Fabrics**

Sole Agents for
BELLE ALKALI CO. of Belle, W. Va.

Manufacturers of CAUSTIC SODA, Solid and Flaked
BLEACHING POWDER
LIQUID CHLORINE



When you need an *unusually* effective belt, just try one of our special belts made to meet *unusual* conditions. We make a belt for every type of drive and carry a large stock to meet the requirements of our customers.

Quick service.

Charlotte Leather Belting Company

Charlotte,  North Carolina

VELVETEEN



The Supreme
TEXTILE OIL

U. C. TALLOW U. C. GUM A
KING BRAND SIZING
ANILINE COLORS

**UNITED CHEMICAL PRODUCTS
CORPORATION**

Importers, Exporters and Manufacturers

York & Colgate Sts.

Jersey City, N. J.

Southern Office,

307 Commercial National
Bank Building

Charlotte, N. C.

REPRESENTATIVES

B. M. LATTIMORE

R. T. GRANT Charlotte C. D. MAIGATTER

GEO. W. WATSON, Hazlehurst, Miss.

**SACO-LOWELL
SERVICE**

BULLETIN NO. 5

We are glad to tell you that we now have here in Charlotte a new office building and repair shop of our own. The buildings are adjoining. We are able to rewind twice as many Lickers-in and reclothe twice as many Flats as heretofore, because our equipment in this shop is just doubled.

With better working conditions, better light, double equipment and closer supervision, we are prepared to give you the best possible workmanship, and the most prompt shipment of the lickers-in and flat repair work you send us.

TRY THIS SERVICE

**SACO-LOWELL SHOPS
CHARLOTTE, N. C.**

STAFFORD

FOR WIDE SHEETINGS

The Stafford broad loom is built to withstand severe service. Its simplicity, accessibility of parts, and ease of operation are a few reasons why it is used by some of the most representative wide goods mills.

This loom embodies the high weaving qualities that characterize other Stafford looms, and can now be supplied with either shuttle or bobbin changing automatic features.



THE STAFFORD COMPANY WEAVING MACHINERY READVILLE, MASS.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES
WHITEHEAD, EMMANS, LTD.
MONTREAL

SOUTHERN AGENT
FRED H. WHITE
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

PATERSON OFFICE
502 COLT BLDG.
PATERSON, N. J.



PRINTING?

RULED FORMS?

GET OUR QUOTATIONS

LETTER HEADS

on any quality of paper and envelopes to match

BILL HEADS FACTORY FORMS
STATEMENTS INVOICES
PAY ROLL ENVELOPES

Let us LITHOGRAPH your Letter Head

LOOSE LEAF SYSTEMS and BINDERS

Ledgers, Journals, Cashbooks and Day Books

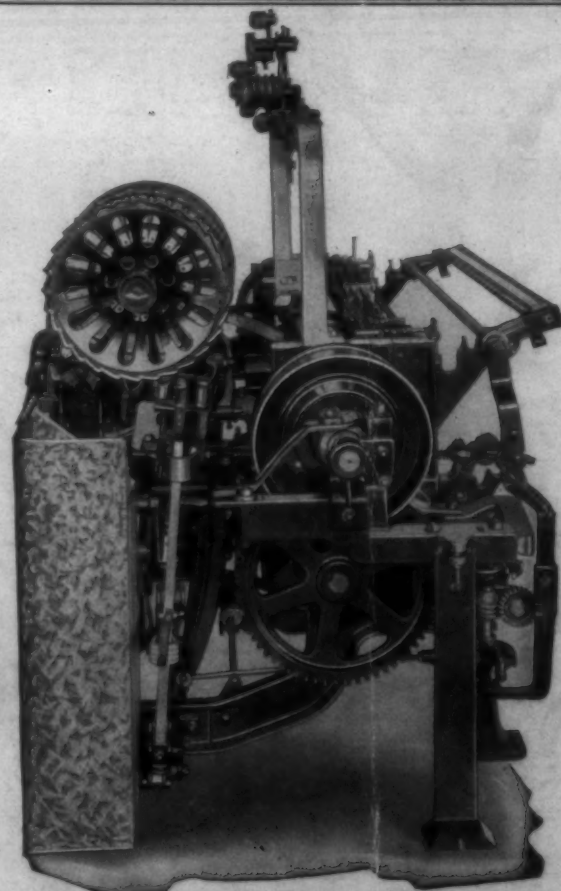
*MANY MILL FORMS CARRIED IN STOCK

WASHBURN PRESS, INC.

DAVID CLARK, PRESIDENT

22 W. TRADE ST. PHONE 342 CHARLOTTE, N. C.
You Receive Seventeen (17) Years of Practical Printing Experience

End-View of our Nordray Loom With Lacey Top-Rig



We Build a Simple Automatic With Rugged Design

HOPEDALE MFG. COMPANY
Milford, Mass.

Southern Office

Greenville S. C.